MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO 228 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
Sept.				
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	....
3rd Oct	Salsette ..	6000	....	....
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	....	....
24th "	Moldavia ..	10000	....	....
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	....
14th "	Persia ..	8000	....	....
21st "	Medina ..	12500	....	....
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	....	....

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3778	20th Sept.	2nd Oct
Rangoon Maru	H. Sonoura	5348	29th Sept	11th Oct
Kivu Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct	16th Oct
Iyo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Saigon Maru. ..	4538	30th Sept.	10th Oct.,
Luzon Maru ..	4078	24th Oct	4th Nov
Chosen Maru ..	3016	6th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30, 3, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	Sept. 7th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8260	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7509	Nov. 15th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	....	16th Oct.
City of London ..	A & C	9000	....	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	426	652
London via Marseilles	620	1,085	480	720
Liverpool	502	900	460	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.
These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.
Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "UMTATA" 3,500 End of Sept. 1915
Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
422 Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. C 12

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LHASA" 2,184 Sunday, 26th Sept. †Direct.
"LINGA," 2,185 Tuesday, 28th Sept.*
†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Saturday, the 25th Sept., calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).
S. S. "VITA", 4,691 tons, sailing on Friday, the 24th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 30th September, via Marmagoa, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
FOR AUSTRALIA.
S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road(near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
24th Sept. 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Socite Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
* S.S. Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	27th Sept. 1915
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.
The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.
Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 148.

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changehun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney. (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 21.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS etc. of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 3,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged PREPAID:—ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count for two lines.

Advertisers requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Advertiser cannot undertake to send Replies to advertisements unless a sufficient amount to repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED PUPILS for French class by educated Frenchman twice a week Rs. 10 per month. Apply "TEACHER", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED MESS COOK and two ASSISTANTS. Apply to THE PRESIDENT, Officers' Mess, 2nd-4th Dorsets, Ahmednagar. 979

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED a qualified ENGINEER and MANAGER, well up in the management of jute mills and the Engine and Boilers and Machinery connected therewith Must be a sober and conscientious man. Apply, stating age, training and experience of Jute Mills, and salary required, to THE SECRETARY & TREASURER, Krishna Jute and Cotton Mills Co., Ld., Ellore Kistna Dt., 600

WANTED on the 1st October, 1915, a thoroughly experienced Cook, clean, and capable, no other need apply, to work under a Khansamah. Good wages to a suitable man.

Original testimonials must be sent, which shall be returned.

Apply the SECRETARY, Punjab Club, Lahore. 802

WANTED thorough experienced MINE FOREMAN for metalliferous Mines. Capable of handling Pathan labour. Must be able to survey and well-up in both opencaste and underground work, accounts, etc. Good salary to the right man. State experience, age caste, and when available with copies of testimonials. THE BALUCHISTAN MINING SYNDICATE, Ltd., Quetta. 978

WANTED Applications temporary EXECUTIVE and ASSISTANT ENGINEERS for employment on Famine Relief Works in Rajputana. Apply with copies of testimonials with a statement of Age and health to

H. C. SANDERS,
Superintending Engineer & Secy. to the A. G. G. in the P. W. D., Rajputana, Mt. Abu. 901

WANTED a PROFESSOR of Sanskrit for the JASWANT COLLEGE, Jodhpur, on Rs. 150, per mensem. None but M. A.'s need apply. Testimonials of character should accompany the applications.

SURAJ PRAKASH,
PRINCIPAL,
Jaswant College,
1822 Jodhpur.

WANTED for the Bombay Presidency General Hospital now at Alexandria, Egypt, a CLERK on pay of Rs. 52-8-0 consolidated with free rations and outfit allowance of Rs. 100. This appointment would afford any clerk who wishes to obtain a colloquial knowledge of French a unique opportunity of doing so.

A. G. TRESIDDER, M.D., Capt. I.M.S., Personal Assistant to the Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.
Poona, 15th September, 1915. 900

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER for the Calcutta Electrical Division of the Public Works Department. Salary Rs. 350 rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 500 per mensem.

Qualifications required:—A good general education, three years' training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in a recognised Technical School or College, with at least three years' subsequent practical experience (specially of armature winding and repairs) in a recognised Mechanical or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Firm.

Applications will be received by THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, in the Public Works Department, up to the 30th September, 1915. They should be in the applicant's own handwriting, and should state age, present salary and position. Copies of testimonials should be submitted. None need apply who does not fulfill all the above requirements. 901

WANTED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Civil appointment on Rs. 130 for abroad. Apply for particulars to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Fort Bombay. 1864

WANTED—PATIENTS for Massage, either at residence (Fort) or patient's house. Terms on application. Apply to "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED—PUPILS for the Piano. Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED a PHYSICS M. Sc. as DEMONSTRATOR in Physics and Chemistry. Experience of practical work necessary. Salary Rs. 120-5-150. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Prince of Wales College, Jammu.

VARIETY ARTISTES wanting dates, apply MANAGER, PURI'S RINK CINEMA, LAHORE. Travelling Companies can have sharing terms, the largest Picture Theatre in India 150 ft.. by 75 ft. with up-to-date Ladies Lounge. 1857

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 799

WANTED—a capable SALESMAN conversant with sundries and having influence with dealers. Apply stating salary expected and enclosing copies of certificates to Box No. 542 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1839

MANAGER—OPERATOR (Cinema), good advertiser, smart, energetic, trustworthy and competent desires post in up-country, travelling or Native State concerns Excellent References. Apply A. B. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1842

WANTED by European family in Native State a Eurasian or Native Christian as NURSE for two boys, aged seven years and four months, respectively. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem and everything found (No ayah kept.) Apply immediately with testimonials to Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1844

WANTED—For the Shire Highlands Railway, Central Africa, the following:—

Three Locomotive Drivers (Eurasian and Goanese only).
Two Station Masters (Goanese only).
One Clerk with Railway experience.
One Accounts Clerk with Railway experience.
One Draughtsman with Engineering experience.

Apply with copies of certificates to Messrs. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co. Ld., Home Street, Bombay. 1866

WANTED temporarily during the war and with a prospect of permanency should permanent incumbent not return, a European Sergeant, a skilled motor cyclist, for the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Police, Headquarters Shillong. Salary Rs. 100, rising by biennial increment of Rs. 5 to Rs. 125, plus Rs. 25 per mensem as local allowance, and free quarters.

Only time expired British Non-Commissioned Officers or Privates with exemplary discharge papers need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 15th October 1915.

Members of the Army Temperance Association preferred.

C. R. H. BION,
for Inspector General of Police,
902 Assam.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

THE [illegible] WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber leaving his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY the 27th October, 1915, for the supply of the above for one, three or five years, commencing from 1st January 1916.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of the books and forms required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 5 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above, and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle), or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All books and forms to be equal in all respects to the Company's standard samples, which can be obtained on application to the General Storekeeper.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 31st August, 1915 1668

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB,

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Racecourse, Poona, at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, 25th September, 1915.

AGENDA.

1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1915.
2. To consider the question of altering the present By-laws regarding election to Club Membership.
3. To consider certain proposed alterations to the Rules of Racing relating to the ageing of horses.
4. To discuss any other business brought forward.

Note.—Members desirous of bringing forward any subject for discussion or asking questions regarding the accounts, are requested to intimate the same to the Secretary at least 7 days before the Meeting.

(By order)
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club...
Poona, 24th August, 1915. 1586

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the EMPRESS and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, wil be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1915, at 3 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, (S. T.), for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an extraordinary resolution the resolution following, that is to say: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. J. H. Cooke and W. Turner Green be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1915.
By the Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
1862 Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1915, at 3-15 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an extraordinary resolution the resolution following that is to say: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. J. H. Cooke and W. Turner Green be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1915.
By the Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
1862 Agents.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for public information that in cases in which the Municipal Commissioner determines under section 172 of the Municipal Act to fix the malalkhore tax at a special rate the Standing Committee have approved of the following special rate being levied from 1st October 1915, viz., a rate based upon the estimated or actual quantity of excrementitious matter to be collected removed and disposed of daily from the premises calculated at Rs. 20-8-0 per mensem or every 5 baskets of such estimated or actual daily quantity instead of Rs. 18-4-0 at present levied.

Municipal Commissioner's Office.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1915.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B-15

NOTICES

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1915, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an extraordinary resolution the resolution following that is to say: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company would be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. J. H. Cooke and W. Turner Green be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1915.
By the Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
1862 Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

THE IMPERIAL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the IMPERIAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1915, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an extraordinary resolution the resolution following that is to say: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. J. H. Cooke and W. Turner Green be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1915.
By the Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
1862 Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHASTRI JIVRAM LALLUBHAI, late of Ahmedabad Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a widower. ..... Deceased.

BHAISHANKER NANABHAI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Solicitor of this Honourable Court the executor according to the tenor of the said Will residing at Sandhurst Road outside the Fort. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Sealof the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 20th day of Sept. 1915.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
1865 Petitioner's Attorneys.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
Reed's Engineers' Handbook, 19th Edtn.	10	8
Rankine's Civil Engineering	10	8
Jamieson's Text Book on Steam and Steam Engine	7	3
Jamieson's Elem. Manual of Magnetism and Electricity	2	4
Jamieson's Applied Mechanics	2	4
Jamieson's Elem. Manual of Heat Engines	2	4
Every Man, His Own Mechanic	2	10
Hutton's Practical Engineer's Handbook	12	0
Clerk's Gas Petrol and Oil Engines Vol. I.	9	6
Low and Bevis' Manual of Machine Drawing and Design	4	11
Mead's Irrigation Institutions	3	12
Jamieson's Elem. Practical Mechanics..	4	8
Cryer and Jordan's Applied Mechanics.	1	14
Cryer and Jordan's Machine Drawing..	1	14
Molesworth's Engineering Formulae	3	12
Molesworth and Hursts' Formulae	8	8
Kennedy's Mechanics and Machinery	5	5
Preace and Silverwright's Telegraphy	4	11
Taggart's Cotton Spinning Vol. I.	3	0
Hutchison's Some Hints on Learning to Draw	5	5
Young's Strains on Girders, Arches and Trusses	4	11
Fieldhouses' Students' Book-keeping	2	8
Fieldhouses' Key to Advanced Book-keeping	12	0
Davidson's Building Construction	1	4
Rick's Hand and Eye Training, Vol. I—II	4	14
Discoveries and Inventions of 19th century.	4	11
Every Man's Library Series, cloth 700 Volumes each	0	12
Home University Library, Cloh 100 Volumes, each	0	12
Jack's People's Books each	0	6
Collins' Pocket Classics, cloth, Illustrated, each	0	12
Nelson's Pocket Classics	0	6
Scott Library Books each	0	12
World Classics Cloth each	0	12

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.
KALBADAVI RD. BOMBAY

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

The property of the R. A. Polo Club—

1 Chestnut Arab Stallion, aged, has played polo regularly, would make confidential hack.

1 grey Arab gelding, aged, has played polo regularly, would make confidential hack.

By order of Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Esq., the Receiver of the Estate of S. M. Tavawalla—

1 motor car "Orno" 6 cylinder, 4 seated, about 35 horse power.

1 handsome strong grey Arab horse.

1 handsome strong palanquin shigram

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver in suit No. 635 of 1914 (Currimbhoy Salehbhoy vs. Goolam Hussein Cassum and others.

1 rubber-tyred landau.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON SCRAP.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 1st October, next, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon:—

About 15 tons of cast iron scrap.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Fairholm," Centre Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glassware, dinner, dessert and tea sets, best platedware by Ukington, Reed and Barton, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, fancy carpets, table lamps, hall lamps, English ice box, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, very handsome cabinets, table ornaments, bronze and Parian figures, old China and satsooma vases, writing tables, book cases, office chairs, teapoys, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers cloth almyrhs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and grown presses, iron safe, Jost's fan, wall clocks, easy chairs, dressing and washhand tables, verandah benches, hat stands screens, purdahs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of P. E. Keene, Esq., Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, proceeded to Europe and others.

The property of another gentleman one 15—20 H.P. Horblick motor car 5 seated Touneau, body in excellent condition.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT KHETWADY, MAIN ROAD.

In exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Mr. Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal by an indenture of second mortgage bearing date the 28th day of July, 1913, and made between Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawala of the one part and Ratanji Ranchodji Desai, and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part and an indenture of transfer of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of September, 1914, and made between the said Ratanji Runchodji Desai of the one part and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part, and the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 31st day of January, 1914, and made between the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla of the one part, and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part, the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal as such mortgagee will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), have the property hereunder mentioned put up for sale by Public Auction, through Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises on account and at the risk of the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla. For particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Mortgagee's, Attorneys, at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Bombay, Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and decimal point seventy, one square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 373, New No. D2249, Old Survey No. 27, New No. 5 and 6—7402, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1842, (1) and 1843 (2a), Street Nos. 1 and 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Main Road, aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property now of Vithal Sayana Contractor and formerly of Dorabji C. Patel, on or towards the West by a portion of the private passage and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Cursetji Mehta, and on or towards the East by the property now of Ardeshir Sorabji Palkhiwala, and formerly of Dinshaw Edulji Lam, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.,—(*Contd.*)

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ZAOBA'S OART NEAR GIRGAUM WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 18th day of October, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Estate of Vicajee Dadabhoy Mehta deceased the undermentioned property under the power of sale contained in an Indenture Mortgage dated the 4th day of March 1907 and expressed to be made between Bai Shirinbai widow and Administratrix of Vicajee Dadabhoy Mehta deceased of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.,

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other part of the said oart known as Zaoba's Oart or Ranbill Oart under Old No. 1, New No. 1, Old Survey No. 419 and New Survey No. 280, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 4354 and Street No. 52 and all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the house of Bhawoo Kashinath Chippi on or towards the West by the property of Essabhai Moola Abdealli on or towards the North by the oart of the late Mr. Varjewandas Madhavdas and on or towards the South by the passage of the said oart called Zaoba's Wadi or Ranbill Oart leading thereto from the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vicaji Dadabhoy Mehta deceased and are now in that of the tenants of the said Mortgagor. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha & Dharamsi. Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 375, Hornby Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th September 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE MADE TO ORDER ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 26th day of September, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Chowpati, behind the Old Islam Club, in Mr. Taliarkhan's bungalow very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood new design made to order household furniture from designs of well-known English makers comprising set of sliging dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome new design mirror back sideboard, dinner woggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, marble top tables, handsome teapoys, upholstered velvet bordered Chesterfield drawing-room suite, handsome tapestry upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, handsome new designed chippendale pattern cabinets, rich large-size Indian carpet, handsome corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, rich engravings, carpets, handsome brass double bedsteads new designed double bedsteads, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, handsome mirror door double and single almirahs, bed-room chest of drawers, revolving top office table, show cases, easy chairs, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, etc., etc.

The property of RAJA SAHEB.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

PROPERTY OF ANOTHER GENTLEMAN.

1 English built 2 wheeled cabriolette by Windower, London.

1 Miniature English built brougham by kesterton in good order.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT PACHORA.

The immoveable property known as the Nathu Lalji Ginning and Pressing Factory, and belonging to the estate of the deceased Nathu Lalji, situate at Pachora, in Khandesh District, will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 3rd October 1915 under the direction of the Receivers of the said property appointed in High Court Suit No. 765 of 1910.

Private offers for purchase of the said property will also be received and considered and the same can be made to the Solicitors of the Receivers.

Information as to particulars and conditions of sale, etc., can be had at the Office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors for the Receivers, at their Office, situate at Esplanade Road, in Bombay.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1915.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

IMPERIAL CINEMA
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
CHARNI ROAD.
TELEPHONE No. 2020.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

FOURTH AND FIFTH EPISODES OF

"THE PERILS OF PAULINE"

PATHES GREAT MASTERPIECE.

FULL OF THRILLING SITUATIONS, INTENSE INTEREST, DARING THRILLS AND WONDERFUL SCENIC EFFECTS.

Full story of this great film is now appearing in the form of a novel in this paper.

YOU READ IT FIRST AND THEN SEE IT ENACTED IN MOVING PICTURES AT

TIME.—6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m. daily.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.

PRICES.

Full Box 8 Seats	..	Rs. 12
Box Seats	..	„ 1-8
First class	..	As. 12
Second class	..	„ 6
Third class	..	„ 3

IMPERIAL CINEMA
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
CHARNI ROAD.
TELEPHONE No. 2020.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUNSHI YAKUB STREET AT BHINDI BAZAR, PAREL ROAD.

Under instruction from the Mortgagee, Mr. Bhagvandas Vithaldas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Vithal Govind alias Vithal Raja by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th day of January 1915 executed by the said Mortgagor in favour of the said Mortgagee Mr. Bhagvandas Vithaldas, Messrs. Mehta & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the following valuable lended property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 9th October, 1915.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Munshi Yakub Street and Bhendi Bazar Parel Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasurement two hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 720 New No. 7891-7892 Old Survey Nos. 1174-1174 New Survey Nos. 4539-4539-4539 and assessed by the Assessor or Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 8099 and 7922 Street Nos. 117-119-121-558-564 and 123 and bounded as follows.—that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Munshi Yakub Street, on or towards the South by the property of Nusserwanji Hormusji Tadivala, on or towards the East by the said Parel Road Bhendy Bazar, and on or towards the West by a gully and partly by the property of Goodaji Mochi.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of title deeds, application may be made to N. C. Dalal Esqr. Solicitor for the Mortgagee at his office at Oak Lane, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, RICH AND NEW SILVER AND PLATEDWARE AND SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at No. 4 Colaba Causeway opposite Rahim Mansions, at the corner of Mandlik Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome household and office furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, in 10 pcs. 400 days clock, single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, side-boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, fancy teapoys, marble top round and octagon tables, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, writing and dressing tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, folding perambulator, bentwood rocking chairs, jail-made cane chairs, office chairs, dinner waggons dumbwaiters meat-safes, clothes baskets, iron and brass beadsteads, rich carpets, sewing machine, silver centre piece, silver bowls and spoons, best plated-ware, by Reed and Barton, teasets, satsuma vases, cracker chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, copper boilers, cooking utensils etc.

The property of W. George Esq., J.P. of Government Central Press. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1915.

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat. B.14

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT THE CORNER OF CHURCHGATE STREET NEAR THE CHURCH ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P. M., (S. T.)

Messrs. BAILEY AND CO., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the shop at the corner of Churchgate Street near the Church (where all articles are removed for sale). The teak and blackwood substantial made furniture consisting of drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, cabinets, marble centre tables, tiled and fancy teapoys, hatstands, writing tables, single and double glass and panel door almiras, chest of drawers, dirty clothes baskets, glass partition screen, show cases, easy and low chairs, writing dressing and washing table and other miscellaneous articles.

The property of a late carpenter of Messrs. John Roberts.

Property is on view.

BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS SORABJI, COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF 75 BALES YARN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Shamaldas Manilal, and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Mr. Barkatalli of Lahore, Inspector of Co-operative Society, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th day of September, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the godown of Seth Shamaldas Manilal, at the corner of Gulalwadi.

75 bales, each 400 lbs. yarn, No. 3 of Indo-China Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day, of sale, at the expenses of the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF (STRAW BRAIDS) UNCLEARED CARGO EX PRIZE VESSEL "E. F. FERDINAND."

By order of the Aden Prize Court and in accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 24th September 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at No. 6, Transit Shed Alexandra Dock, the following uncleared cargo ex Prize Vessel.

"E. F. Ferdinand."

D. L. Triest 101-106—6 cases straw braids.

L. R. C. Triest 101-103—3 cases straw braids.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1915.

G. M. JAYAKAR

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Great Masterpiece of Comedy and Pathos

"DAVID COPPERFIELD"

Showing all the most wonderfully drawn Characters that have delighted the World.

"DAVID COPPERFIELD"—Played by three actors :—The early adventures of COPPERFIELD is played by **Master Eric Desmond** the foremost and cleverest juvenile actor on the English stage.

We wish to remind our patrons that this is the latest and most complete version of this famous work, running into six parts, and played and produced by the well-known British Firm The HEPWORTH CO., who are acknowledged pastmasters in the production of Charles, Dickens' works. 7,000 FEET SHOWN COMPLETE.

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Mr. C. Morris .....A Swank
Mr. Steve Buckingham...The Swankiest Swank

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SANDHURST ROAD.

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All Elphinstonians are invited to give their support.

Tickets are obtainable from the Art Society's Clerk at the College.

Tickets: Rs. 3. Rs. 2. Re. 1.

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OF NEW YORK.

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BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 6 3 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chestor Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Order books supplied gratis on application

MANAGER.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The All-India weather report indicates that rainfall has been widespread over the greater part of the country outside north-west India. During the past twenty-four hours Narayanganj, Gorakhpur, Sholapur, Bangalore had three inches of rainfall each, Chittagong, Jessore, Calcutta, Bareilly, Hyderabad (Deccan) two inches each, Darjeeling, Dera Dun, Bijapur, Hanamkenda and Kurnool one and a half each.

No large charge is forecasted.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 23rd Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 23rd September 1914.	1st June to 23rd September 1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.00	69.52	80.64	68.36
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.00	72.61	83.47	78.71
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.00	68.43	85.81	78 07
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	75.67	92.51	80.61

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 23rd September 1915, was 29.082 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .081 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Month.	Bombay. Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sept.					Sept.				
Th	23	m	11	12	28	1	23	m	4	52	17	0
			11	38a	28	2			5	15a	15	9
Fr.	24	m	11	43	27	10	24	m	5	27	17	2
									5	44a	15	6
Sat.	25	m	0	15	28	3	25	m	6	0	17	7
			0	12a	27	6			6	12a	15	6
Sun.	26	m	0	50	28	0	26	m	6	32	18	2
			0	49a	26	11			6	49a	15	9
Mon	27	m	1	23	27	7	27	m	7	3	18	10
			1	7a	26	3			7	8a	16	3
Tu	28	m	1	55	26	11	28	m	7	34	19	7
			1	33a	25	7			3	36a	16	11
W	29	m	2	29	26	2	29	m	8	7	20	8
			2	0a	24	10			8	6a	17	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 23 (Thursday)	„ 6h 27m	„ 6h. 36m
„ 24 (Friday)	„ 6h 28m	„ 6h. 35m.
„ 25 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 28m.	„ 6h. 34m.
„ 26 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 28m	„ 6h. 33m.
„ 27 (Monday)	„ 6h. 28m.	„ 6h. 32m.
„ 28 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 28m.	„ 6h. 31m
„ 29 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 29m	„ 6h. 30m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m p.m. Apogee. 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct. 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th. 3h. 12-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 11th, 3-6h. p.m.; First Quarter, 15th 7h. 21-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd September 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess over the whole division; day temperature is also above normal at Rawalpindi, Multan and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.56in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in east Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar; night temperature is also above normal in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.19in. of rain and Raipur 0.52in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.14in. Sholapur 2.95in. Bijapur 1.62in. Aurangabad 0.19in. Nizamabad 0.67in. and Hyderabad 1.87in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the Deccan and Mysore but decreased in Malabar and south-east Madras and ceased in Rajputana. It has been nearly general in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan and local in Mysore, the north Bombay and the Madras Deccan, while some showers have occurred in the United and the Central Provinces. The unsettled conditions are slightly more marked off the Malabar coast but slightly less marked off the Konkan coast.

Some showers are likely in Malabar, south-east Madras, the Deccan and the Central and the United Provinces. A few showers are possible in the Konkan, Rajputana and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 23rd of September, 1915.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bandre	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	94.8	86.8	82	..	0	—0.06
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)	98.0	86.6	59	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.6	82.6	67	..	0.65	—4.07
Rawalpindi	100.3	69.9	68	..	13.53	—8.61
Lahore	98.9	81.2	77	..	4.15	—10.81
Hissar	105.6	80.1	43	..	5.91	..
Ambala	92.9	78.3	86	..	20.41	—2.68
Delhi	96.8	80.5	82	..	11.95	—10.93
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.1	81.3	76	..	14.70	—8.65
Mainpuri	94.6	77.3	82	..	21.16	—1.21
Jhansi	96.8	77.5	64	..	10.49	—13.74
Cawnpore	91.6	77.7	95	0.56	54.65	23.55
Allahabad	91.3	78.8	80	..	37.97	4.93
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107.7	78.0	79	..	0.06	—2.20
Karachi	85.0	75.3	85	..	0.25	—5.88
Ajmer	97.6	81.6	58	..	8.52	—10.10
Jaipore	103.5	86.1	56	..	9.47	—11.87
Kotah	99.6	81 6	48	..	14.90	—11.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.4	75.4	74	..	3.69	—9.39
Dwarka	84.6	78.3	86	..	7.52	—6.06
Veraval	85.1	76.2	86	..	7.40	—9.45
Rajkot	99.1	71.3	70	..	6.98	—18.08
Bhavnagar Para	98.6	78.6	78	..	8.29	—11.20
Surat	93.1	77.3	73	..	21.43	—17.06
Ahmedabad	100.8	79.0	68	..	9.11	—19.48
Deesa	93.5	77.0	67	..	4.30	—18.67
Neemuch	91.7	73.8	66	..	12.90	—13.66
Indore	87.1	73.1	84	..	23.60	—5.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.7	73.9	88	0.04	66.04	16.77
Saugor	89.2	74.0	84	..	39.81	—1.11
Hoshangabad	86.9	74.4	89	..	37.74	—6.36
Khandwa	88.6	76.3	75	..	21.17	—4.38
Akola	92.1	73.7	79	..	25.61	—2.92
Amraoti	90.3	75.3	77	..	26.92	—0.66
Nagpur	86.6	74.5	90	0.19	40.10	—1.81
Chanda	89.7	74.8	90	..	35.35	—10.77
Raipur	74.9	73.1	96	0.52	44.76	1.66
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.5	78.8	91	..	39.52	2.37
Ratnagiri	85.9	77.3	81	..	92.43	—1.14
Mormugao	84.8	75.5	93	..	77.31	—7.16
Karwar	84.3	75.6	92	..	86.29	—23.13
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.2	71.1	78	0.14	17.67	—9 68
Ahmednagar	85.8	61.8	80	..	22.59	5.90
Poona	89.5	70.3	59	..	27.30	8.31
Sholapur	92.3	70.4	79	2.95	17.82	—3.17
Bijapur	84.7	69.3	85	1.62	14.70	2.47
Belgaum	83.2	68.0	93	..	40.18	3.54
Aurangabad	86.4	71.4	84	0.19	22.77	—0.57
Nizamabad (Indur).	91.0	73.6	80	0.67	29.24	—5.58
Hyderabad	90.4	71.2	86	1.87	38.05	15.15
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.0	76.1	83	0.07	83.62	—23.31
Calicut	82.0	75.2	89	..	80.17	—6.23
Cochin	85.5	75.7	91	0.27	77.01	6.27
Colombo	84.9	75.9	89	0.06	24.89	4.94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.3	78.2	76	..	32.58	10.40
Bellary	89.3	72.0	90	0.35	15.50	6.18
Cuddapah	96.6	77.3	73	..	11.54	—6.66
Madras	91.4	75.8	79	..	19.01	4.26
Bangalore	84.1	67.6	90	2.80	18.65	—0.62
Coimbatore	87.6	73.0	66	..	9.57	4.42
Trichinopoly	90.7	76.2	77	1.08	8.37	—1.76
Negapatam	91 1	76.5	81	..	8.87	—0.92

Kaminia Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your nearest dealers.

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DEVASTATION BY FLOODS IN U. P.

SCORES OF VILLAGES SUBMERGED.

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 23.

There is a bright side to the Lucknow floods and rain. The harm done to kharif harvest may prove to be not so great, as beneficial results are ensured to the next rabi crop from the thorough soaking the ground has received during the floods. The floods in Kheri district were not serious, but all the three tahsils in Lucknow district were seriously affected.

Besides, the Goomti in Lucknow tahsil, the Beta in Mahilabad and Sainadhi in Mohanlalgunj, overflowed their banks. Along the Goomti twenty villages were completely submerged and about forty others more or less severely damaged. Along the Betaullah water rose higher than in 1804 and in Moradabad 300 villages were seriously affected and one totally submerged. In Mahilabad 80 per cent. of the kutcha houses have collapsed, causing serious distress, while 40 per cent. collapsed in Mohanlalgunj, which was the least affected part of the district.

Various steps are being taken to assist the people in the rebuilding operations, zamindars giving the necessary wood free and District Boards issuing instructions to the effect that branches of District Board trees might be cut.

The damage to crops and cattle by floods is not yet estimated. Many tenants, whose houses were washed away, have lost their supplies of seed and this may hinder the sowing of rabi crop.

HAVOC AT UNANO.

Unano, next to Lucknow, is the heaviest sufferer, eighteen people were killed, 16,000 houses destroyed and 350 horned cattle and 1,300 other animals lost. Floods at Sitapur rose to within 2ft. 6 inches of the level of the great flood in 1894.

Government relief has been increased by nearly Rs. 2,000 and re-building is proceeding apace. In Cawnpore special gangs of coolies varying daily from 500 to 1,000 are employed in the city of this work and in clearing away debris. The weather has cleared.,

LUCKNOW'S ABNORMAL RAINFALL.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 23.

Lucknow's annual rainfall averages 36 inches, while the total amount registered to date is 71.15 inches. The total rainfall for the whole year of 1894 when the last big floods occurred at Lucknow was 70 inches.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr....	29.756	inches.
Temperature of Air	79.3	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8	„
Dew Point	77.7	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.873	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	6.8	„
Maximum temperature of Air	87.5	„
Minimum do. do.	77.4	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WNW,SE,WNW,WNW,	
Movement or Wind do. do.	86 miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	6.10	„
Do. do. year	70.93	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Sept. 23rd.....	0.00	„

K. B. JOSHI & CO.

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COMMERCIAL.

INDIAN WHEAT GROWING.

It is reported, says the "Financial Times," that native wheat-growers in India are not altogether satisfied with the present conditions under which they are working. It will be remembered that soon after the war began the authorities assumed control of the export trade in cereals with a view to regulating matters—that is to say it was desired to prevent an undue amount of grain leaving the country for realisation at the high prices ruling in Europe, and, alternatively, to encourage if necessary, the despatch to England of whatever quantity could be conveniently spared. This dual task has called for very delicate handling, and it is only fair to those who have been in charge to matter to state that they have acquitted themselves with credit. Not only had they to regulate the volume of the trade, but it also fell to them to make the necessary transport arrangements, and so astute were their operations in this latter connection that they were able to secure all the boats they required on a basis which had the effect of reducing the seaborne charge for wheat from other parts of the world to this country in order to compete successfully with Indian shipments. To have produced such a result argues no small amount of diplomacy, coupled with a high degree of commercial ability on the part of the officials concerned. Nevertheless, the native agriculturists are inclined to resent the benevolent supervision which, as a result of the war, has been exercised over their operations, and it is suggested that, in consequence, next season a smaller area will be placed under cereal cultivation. Such apprehensions are probably groundless, seeing that wheat prices in India are at a very remunerative level, though not, perhaps, as high as in Europe. Nevertheless, the opinion is expressed in more than one quarter that the Government might with advantage take steps to find out in what particular direction the natives feel that they are being hampered, and endeavour either to impress them that nothing which is not absolutely necessary has been done, while the protection of ryot interests is a matter of particular solicitude to the authorities.

INDIAN CIVILIAN'S VIEWS.

A retired Indian civilian with long experience as a provincial director of agriculture, while pointing out in the current "Quarterly Review" that the Empire's need for wheat may be more urgent next summer than now, expresses some fear of considerable contraction of the area sown in India owing to the Government having monopolised export, primarily for the good of the Indian consumer, and thus reduced the price at which the crop could be sold. In spite, however, of this reduction, the crop has been more profitable this year than usual. In 1908 the wheat harvest was very poor, and export practically stopped, while in the following year, in spite of a fair harvest, prices remained high, owing to the need for replenishing stocks in the face of a substantial world's demand. Of the total purchase on Government account to date, 36 per cent. took place in April, during which Amritsar prices dropped from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 7a 9p.; 44 per cent. was bought in May, while prices advanced slowly to Rs. 3 12a. 3p., and 20 per cent. has been bought since May 31, with a further small advance to Rs. 3 16a. These figures show that the seller has received roughly one-third more than the average of the previous eleven years. Thus the Government have succeeded in saving the consumer from suffering severely in a year of Indian plenty by reason of abnormal world circumstances without debarring the cultivator from reasonable profit. The Indian ryot is fully alive to his own interests, and is not likely, remarks 'The Times", to forego next year his 33 per cent. extra profit merely because the action of Government has stood in the way of a still larger enhancement.

INDIAN FOREST PRODUCE.

The "Indian Trade Journal" has been informed that the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme under which certain States of the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand Agencies will form a private company for the purpose of trading in the forest and other produce of those States, or of other places, such as hides, lac, timber, tanning material, etc. either raw or manufactured, or partially so. The authorised capital of the company will be Rs. 3 lakhs. No subscriptions for this capital will be called for or received from the public, having already been provided by the Eastern States of Central India. The managing director is Mr. W. Freymuth, F.C.S., and the Political Agent of Baghelkand, will it is contemplated, for the present, be the chairman of the board of directors, formed by representatives of the States concerned which have found the capital. The head factory and main godowns will be situated at Maihar, on the East Indian Railway, and the company has commenced trading operations and has received from that railway concession rates for goods in bulk. The telegraphic address of the factory is Esociet, Maihar. The managing director is authorised to answer any question concerning the supply of any materials dealt in by the Eastern States of Central India Export Trust, and to conduct correspondence and operations for the sale or purchase of these subject to the general control of the board.

NO REDUCTION IN TEA EXPECTED.

Tea is not expected to become cheaper, in spite of heavy shipments of nearly 20,000,000lb. from Ceylon and of 6,000,000lb from India. There has been a slight fall in the less expensive teas, but this according to several of the largest retail houses in London, is nothing; there was plenty of room for a drop, as market prices had advanced considerably, in addition to the rise caused by the increase in the tea duty in November last.

It is stated that owing to various special circumstances such as the very greatly increased consumption in our own country and also in France and Russia, and the unprecedented requirements of the War Office for the supply of troops at home and abroad, enormous contracts for which are given out almost weekly, there has been an abnormal rise in market values, Common tea realizes about 1s. per lb. in bond and 1s. 8d. per lb. duty paid.

It is curious to note that while France is using more tea owing to its ease of preparation, in the United Kingdom the consumption of coffee has risen. For the past seven months the increased consumption of the United Kingdom was 8,375cwt., and imports were up by 378,952cwt. This advance is stated to be due partly to the large number of Belgian refugees, who cannot be induced to drink tea, and also to the sale of coffee at many of the camps and in some of the public houses after 10 o'clock. A large number of penny coffee bars have also sprung up over the West-end of London, and these places, though frequented to a great extent by our new foreign population, have also obtained a fairly large *clientele* from the English working classes.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Sept. 22nd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East India ..		450
" Imports		1,000
Mid. Americans		6.55d
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.10d
New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October	11.11
	January	11.62
New York Official noon call	October	11.06
	January	11.58
New Orleans 10 a.m.	October	10.98
	January	11.49

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 22nd.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept	6.32	6.36
Sept-Oct.	6.32	6.36
Oct.-Nov.	6.33	6.37
Nov.-Dec.	6.38	6.42
Dec.-Jan.	6.44	6.44
Jan.-Feb.	6.44	6.47
Feb.-Mar.	6.47	6.50
March.-April	6.49	6.52
April-May	6.52	6.54
May-June	6.54	6.55
June-July	6.56	6.57
July-Aug.	6.57	6.58
Aug.-Sep.	6.53	6.53

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 22nd

M. G. Bengal Good	4.55
" " Fully Good	4.70
" " Fine	4.85
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	5.05
" " Fine	5.35
" Broach Good	5.90
" " Fully Good	5.05
" " Fine	6 20
" Scinde Good	4.55
" " Fully Good	4.70
" " Fine	4.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	45,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	30,000
" " to Continent ..	
Futures at New York Oct.	11.18+ 8
Futures at New York Jan.	11.73+13
Spot Cotton at New York	11.40+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	10 87+18
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	11.10+11
Futures at New Orleans January ..	11.63+12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅝
Demand Bills	4.71.00
Silver Commercial Bars	49¼

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	23¾
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady owing to coinage purchases.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅝
" " " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
" day market loans	4¼
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £878,000.	
Exchange on London at Paris Francs 27.55+15	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 22nd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills to-day for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 74,000 were allotted to Madras. Rs. 74,000

Tenders on Madras at 1/4 (Min. Rate) Received 45% Above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers :—Immediate.

Rs.15,82,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs.
Rs. 4,52,000 " " to Bombay } 23,50,000
Rs. 3,16,000 " " to Madras }

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1-4 1/32
" Bombay }

(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } 45% { above that rate in full.
" " Bombay }

Telegraphic Transfers :—Deferred.

Rs.22,60,000 were allotted to Bombay } Rs.
Rs.3,16,000 " " Madras } 25,76,000

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/4
" Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 45% { above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. 15

ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 40,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,60,000.

Bills on Madras Rs. 15,000 at 1-4 1/32.

TWELVE MONTHS INDIA BILLS.

London, Sept. 22nd.

Tenders for Twelve months India Bills at £ 94-15-3 were allotted 42 per cent. and above that in full.

THE MAILS.

London, Sept. 22nd

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 22nd.

3½ %	1925-1928	£ 92¾ unchgd.
4½ %	1925-1945	£ 97⅛—1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 22nd

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 92lbs. ex-ship No sellers.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F No Sellers.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F No sellers.

Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Bombay No sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal

Victorian. Nominal.

New South Wales. Nominal

Karachi Barley. Nominal.

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-Ship Nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Nominal 59

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Aug.-Sept. Sellers. 52

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 56/6

Toria Rapeseed :—3% Aug.-Sept. 52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) September-October Sellers 50/6—3d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull buyers £8-8-9—1s.3d.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchgd.	£81¼
Standard Copper G M.B.	£70⅛ plus. ¼
Copper Braziers unchgd.	£95
Yellow Metal unchgd.	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	45
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool unchgd.	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchgd.	£17-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie unchgd.	85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value. 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec.	20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec.	20/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec.	22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec.	22/1½
Calcutta Linseed Sept.-Oct. Sellers ..	55/9

London 21st Sept. Java Sugar unchanged.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. Buyers	2/4

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Sept. 22nd.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow, ..	38/3
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow, ..	38

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 23.

In spite of higher American closing advices, the market to-day is easier, due to rather free selling of Broach in the bazaar.

Only a small business has been reported in contracts.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

Fine Bengal, Sept. 219.

Fine Akola, Sept. 239.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, Jany. 228.

Fine Akola, Jany. 255.

Good Broach, April 287.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 pm., on 22nd September, 1915:—

Cotton	6,294	Bales
Wheat	10,298	cwts.
Linseed	12,115	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,133	,,
Ginjellyseed	366	,,
Poppyseed	675	,,
Groundnuts	2,367	,,
Castorseed	2,462	,,
Rice	10,570	,,
Myrabollams	3,355	,,
Cottonseed	5,527	,,
Mowraseed	708	,,
Gram	3,036	,,
Joowar	12,969	,,
Maize	608	,,
Barley	254	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent ..... Rs. 7 R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi ..... Rs. 7-2-6, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 8-3 R. D. per cwt.

Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-9 R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-7, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-8 R. D. per cwt.

Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8-4 B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 9 R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 8-10 R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

Mowraseed. Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.

Teelseed. Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 50 B. T. per candy. nominal.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready .....1s. 4d. to 1. 3 31-32d.

D. D. Mail .....1s. 4d. 1-32. to 1s. 4d.

T. T. Forward .....1s. 4d. November.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 9-32d.

Do. do. forward 1s. 4 5-16d. any hour.

Do. 6 m-s. ready ... 1s. 4 3/8d.

Francs 3 m-s. Ready nominal.

6o d-s. Hong-Kong 133

Do. Shanghai 171½

6o d-s. Yokohama 154

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-15-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The Cotton Mill Share Market maintained a firm tone to-day and though business on a large scale was booked yet there was no appreciable change in quotations. There was noticed a smart selling in the Bombay Electric Tramways Co. Ordinary shares and as a result they dropped to Rs. 189 but later on recovered to Rs. 191½. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept stationary.

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids closed at Rs. 540 after touching Rs. 537½.

Fazulbhais declined to Rs. 382½.

Centrals rose to Rs. 1,815 but subsequently declined to Rs. 1,805.

Standards stood steady at Rs. 897½.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,115, but closed at Rs. 1,100.

Kohinoors kept in demand at Rs. 600.

Alcocks declined to Rs. 333.

There was a keen inquiry for the Manekji Petit Mill shares but no transactions were reported owing to absence of sellers. The quotation nominally stood in the vicinity of Rs. 1,260.

Morarjis were placed at Rs. 2,000 c.d.

Phoenix declined to Rs. 156¼ c.d. and Crescent to Rs. 87½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares dropped from Rs. 198 to Rs. 189 but at the close rallied to Rs. 191½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 105½ and Deferred at Rs. 204 for October settlement.

A good lot of Bank of Bombay shares was placed at Rs. 1,550.

Tapti-Valley Ry. shares were in request at Rs. 560. Sara Sirargunj Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 97.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 895 and McKenzie Saw Mill shares at Rs. 163.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was very limited and the quotation stood at Rs. 89½ (clean pieces).

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97 5/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

At yesterday's Share Market Government Paper 3½ per cent. was at 87/8 and small lots at 87/12. The coal shares had patrons and prices are advancing. Coal:—Bhuskajuri 16¾, Baraboni 11¼, Bankura 7, Hariladhi 96, Immoni 3¼, Phularitan 4, Ranigunge 26¾.

Cotton shares:—Geosery, Pref. 17, ord 6½.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL.

A LAHORE GARDENER ON TRIAL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

The resumed hearing of the case, in which one Ghulam Hussain, a gardener, is alleged to have sent a threatening letter to extort money from the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Dass, came before Mr. O. Neill Shaw, Assistant District Magistrate, Lahore. The store-keeper's of the Carriage and Waggons Dept., where the accused was previously employed, produced a register to show the dates on which the accused was absent from his work and told that the accused's name was struck off on the 18th April for his continued absence.

Mr. Charles Hardless, handwriting expert, deposed that the handwritings of the original letter and the letter that was got written by the accused subsequently by C. I. D. officials, exactly resembled each other. Witness was then critically examined by the counsel for the accused. At this stage the case adjourned.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

SCHEME FOR REPAYMENT OF A FORMER LOAN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation at their meeting last evening confirmed the Finance Committee's proposal regarding the repayment of the 5 per cent. loan of Rs. 2,500,000 of 1885-86, which falls due on the 1st September, 1915, be approved, viz., that Rs. 1,041,375 be secured by the sale of debentures from the sinking fund the Corporation purchasing these debentures, at market price, and re-issuing them to the sinking fund in lieu of cash contribution and that pending the raising of a loan for Rs. 1,310,625, the amount required for the repayment of the loan of 1885-86 be advanced from time to time out of the surplus cash balances of the Municipal funds.

The Corporation also approved of a scheme for motor ambulance service for Calcutta.

INDIA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE IN AUGUST.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN EXPORTS

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23

The latest report about foreign seaborne trade during August, 1915, shows that the imports were Rs. 12 1/3 crores, exports Rs. 14¾ crores, and re-exports Rs. 43 lakhs. There was, as compared with August, 1914, a decrease of 4 per cent. in imports, while exports showed a most noticeable increase of 54 per cent. and re-exports of 81 per cent.

The important increases in imports were in sugar (Rs. 162 lakhs) and kerosine oil (Rs. 14 lakhs), while the principal decreases were in cotton piece-goods (Rs. 144 lakhs) and railway plant and rolling stock (Rs. 42 lakhs).

The increases in exports were chiefly in tea, barley, jute, gunny bags and clot shipments. Tea exports increased in value from Rs. 176 lakhs to Rs. 306 lakhs, mainly due to larger exports to the United Kingdom and Russia. The exports of barley rose from Rs. 3 1/3 lakhs to Rs. 54 lakhs Exports of gunny bags rose from 14 1/5 millions to over 58 1/3 millions in number and in value from Rs. 64 1/5 lakhs to Rs. 170⅔ lakhs and of gunny cloth from about 50 million yards valued at Rs. 65¼ lakhs to over 111¾ million yards valued at Rs. 165½ lakhs.

Bengal and Bombay shared in the import trade to the extent of 40 and 32 per cent. respectively, and in the export trade Bengal had a share of 51 per cent. and Bombay 19 per cent.

342 ships cleared with cargoes with a tonnage of 471,451 and the number of ships that entered with cargoes was 218 with a tonnage of 392,026. As compared with August, 1914, there was an increase of 21 per cent. in number and 18 per cent. in tons in the case of vessels that cleared and an increase in the number of over 6 per cent. and a decrease of 2 per cent. in tons in the case of vessels that entered.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay there was rain during the week ending September 21 throughout the Presidency except in Sind and Gujarat. It was general and beneficial in the Karnatak only; elsewhere it was slight. More rain is generally needed for standing crops and agricultural operations. The standing crops are withering in the Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad Kaira, Gujarat Native States, in parts of Surat and Savantvadi, and in two talukas of Bijapur and the desert portion of Thar and Parkar. They were damaged by locusts in two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier, and by grass-hoppers in two talukas of Bijapur. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation, and sowing continues in Broach, Surat, Satara, Poona, Sholapur, Rewa Kantha, Kolhapur and the Karnatak. Supply of fodder was adequate except in five districts of Sind and in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Cutch, in one State and three thanas of Palanpur, in one division of Kathiawar, in ten mahals of Baroda and in two States of Rewa Kantha. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in the hilly tracts of Karachi, desert talukas of Thar and Parkar, three talukas of Hyderabad and one thana of Palanpur. Supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in Sind, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Rewa Kantha, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Gujarat and the Deccan, but were generally steady elsewhere.

FIRE BRIGADE TOURNAMENT IN CALCUTTA.

IN AID OF WAR FUND.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

In aid of the War Relief Fund it is proposed to hold shortly a fire brigade tournament in Calcutta, in which the various methods employed by the Brigade from the time information is received regarding the outbreak of fire and till the subduing of the conflageration, will be displayed. The programme opens with a march past of the fire engines followed by a drill, which will demonstrate how injured persons are picked up. An exhibition will then be given with chemical machines. Rescue by fire escape will be another feature of the programme and in this connection it may be noted that the Calcutta Brigade possesses the tallest ladder in India reaching up a height of 90 feet.

The death took place at Calcutta on Wednesday at his residence at Alipore Park, of Mr. C. H. Mead, late Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India.

(Continued from column 6.)

bacon, 47 cases cheese, 51 cases cider, 6 rolls sheet lead, 3 cases agricultural seeds, 1 case vegetable seeds, 1 case hides, 50 casks safety fuse, 5 cases leather belting 3 cases nitric acid, 25 cases castor oil, 3 cases gold thread, 12 cases sacharine, 2 cases copper thread, 83 cases paper, 16 cases perfumery, 8 cases Essential oil, 5 cases indigo, 20 casks, 31 cases colour, 16 cases boot polish, 41 cases blacking, 82 cases, 97 packages biscuits, 507 cases condensed milk, 229 cases jams, 29 cases chocolate, 12 cases sauce, 4 cases rubber sheets, 1 drum turpentine, 42 cases, 22 packages infants food, 159 cases, 30 drums varnish, 15 cases leather, 2 bales picking bands, 260 kegs white lead, 50 bags coffee 98 cases emulsion, 355 cases, 41 packages confectionary, 307 cases, 497 packages provisions, 165 packages. 945 cases "O" stores, 694 drums, 2 casks, 32 cases, 21 crates, 43 packages, 2,016 kegs paint, 18 cases cotton laces, 1 case flannels, 1 case blanket, 1 case carpets, 1 bale rugs, 3 case, 1 box linnen, 8 casks tallow, 27 casks, 15 cases wax, 24 cases tobacco, 8 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 51 cases mixed tissues, 3 cases cotton nets, 39 cases soap, 3 cases silk and cotton goods, 17 cases silk piece goods, 65 cases cotton goods, 113 cases cigarettes, 4 cases cigars.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 23

Lhasa King Karach

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 23.

Novara Hatherington Shanghai

The following vessels received port clearance on Tuesday:—

Steamer		for	
"	Rinaldo	for	Hull
"	Titania	for	Genoa
"	Jeddah	for	Calcutta
"	Subadar	for	Java
"	Clan Buchanan	for	Calcutta

The following vessel entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer	Rheinfels	for Liverpoo

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru, left Bombay for Japan, via Singapore, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Rinaldo:—The steamer Rinaldo, 2,795 tons, Captain W. E. Jordan, will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesbro and other ports, with a general and same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Titania:—The steamer Titania, 2,316 tons, Captain A. Kundsen, will sail to-day for Genoa, via Port Said, with a general cargo.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vita, 1,954 tons, Captain F. R. Commak, will sail to-day for Basra with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jeddah:—The steamer Jeddah, 2,923 tons, Captain E. Loftus, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Subedar:—The steamer Subedar, 3,087 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin, will sail to-day for Java with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Clan Buchanan:—The steamer Clan Buchanan, 3,288 tons, Captain W. M. Porterfield, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Novara:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Novara, 4,250 tons, Captain Hatherington, left Bombay, yesterday for Shanghai and other ports, with the China mails, a general cargo and passengers.

Thursday, September 23, 1915

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
P. & R. Rinaldo	Gordon	J. F. & Co
G. Sardar	Ookerji	T. M. & Co
K. Clivegrove	Carling	J. Mackintosh & Co
Rheinfels		W. & A. G. & Co.
O. Barton	Thompson	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Saraswati	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Courland	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Kowit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
6 Hampstead	Hunter	T. M. & Co
7 Barrington Court		T. M. & Co
8 Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry
9 Wardley Hall	Gyay	Killick Nixon Co
10 & 11 Moyori Maru	Kushikiku	N. Y. Kaisha
15 Vita	Cormack	M. M. & Co
16 Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Nellore	King	P. & O. Co
5 Salvador	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
6 Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Ismaila	M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Baltic	Camp	T. M. & Co
Clan Buchanan	Proterfield	T. M. & Co
Glenmoor	Runbellow	
Khorzou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tanjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Montebello	Grimaldi	J. Finlay & Co.

EXPORTS.

September 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clivegrove (s) 72 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 63 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 100 cwts. kissmiss, T. Canji & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Montebello (s) 8,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 1,500 cwts. rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 150 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

Hampstead (s) 300 bales cotton, M. Amersey & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Montebello (s) 500 cwts. castorseed, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Montebello 17,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand & C.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 6,003 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR OSAKA.

Mayori Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 350 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 155 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mayori Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 1,109 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mayori Maru (s) 1¼ cwts. mohi teeth, B. N. Dhalla; 400 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons & Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 510 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.

Nellore (s) 374 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mayori Maru (s) 595 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Mayori Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Nellore from London, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—477 bars silver, 16 boxes bar gold, 1 box coins, 1 parcel assayes, 11 boxes specie, 3 cases watches and clocks, 24 casks ivory, 4,722 Nos., 4 cases firebricks, 1 case clay, 3,275 casks cement, 2,625 cases lime juice, 2 packages cetric acid, 2 cases tartaric acid, 3 cases tannic acid, 2 cases sulphuric acid, 1 case chloride of lime, 20 cases starch, 10 cases lime cream, 22 packages soda crystals, 2 cases potash cetrate, 2 cases quinine, 4 cases chloroform, 51 cases mineral water, 2 cases potash todide, 3 cases valcanising compound, 16 casks aniline salt, 68 drums magnesum chloride, 18 casks chrome alum, 15 cases Scrubbs' ammonia, 40 cases spirits, 100 hhds, 225 cases beer, 125 cases brandy, 25 packages brandy & wine, 2 hhds sherry, 106 cases Eau-de-Vie, 117 cases gin, 1 hhd whisky, 50 cases Geneva, 12 hhds brandy & rum, 57 packages, 340 cases, 1 hhd wine, 5 cases plumbago, 6 cases motor cycle & parts, 25 cases motor car and parts and accessories, 70 cases, 35 packages tyres, 26 cases cycles and parts, 25 cases musical instruments, 10 casks plassum bicarbonate, 1 case enamel, 67 cases shoes and boots, 130 cases, 56 packages medicine, 10 cases cod liver oil, 26 cases, 23 packages chemicals, 31 cases flavouring essence, 15 cases glass globes, 26 cases perfumed spirits, 10 cases saffron, 8 cases surgical instruments, 36 cases palad oil, 500 bags caraway seeds, 4 cases marble, 10 cases olive oil, 82 cases earthenware, 5 casks influsorial earth, 1 case Bengers food, 16 casks black paste, 50 cases ale stout, 1 case chalk, 41 case sugar, 10 cases cocoa, 1 case hams, 94 cases bacon, 193 cases hams and

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: A Team v. Mahomedan Cricket Club; B Team v. Wilson College.
Poona Races, Second Day.
W. I. T. Club. General Meeting at the Poona Race-Course, 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10.30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be adrresed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Caddell, C.I.E., Commanding.

September 24.

154. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during September and October. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

3 days 22nd to 24th Sept. "E" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
6 days 25th to 30th Sept. "F" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 1st to 3rd Oct. "J" Coy 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
7 days 4th to 10th Oct. "G" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
4 days 11th to 14th Oct. "B" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
5 days 15th to 19th Oct. "C" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 20th to 22nd Oct. "A" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 23rd to 25th Oct. "E" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
6 days 26th to 31st Oct. "F" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.

217. Parade.—The Adult Battalion will parade as strong as possible at Headquarters on Saturday next, the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, helmets.

Waterbottles and havresacks will be carried by those in possession of them.

218. Reversion.—No. 8007 Ag. Corpl. H. Lamourie, "F" Coy. reverts to the rank of Lce Corpl. on return to Regimental duty with effect from 3rd September 1915.

219. Promotion. No. 8690 Vol. G. Stevens, "F" Coy. is promoted Corporal with effect from 4th September 1915, vice Lamourie reverted.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Ratta., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—The White Czar ..... Loller
Three Hungarian Dances ..... Brahms
Valse.—Celtic ..... O'Donnell
Selection.—Princess Caprice ..... Fall
Morceau.—Melodie D'Amour ... Engelmann
Melodies from The Balkan Princes. Rubens
Rag Novelty.—He's a Ragpicker ..... Berlin

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Thursday the 30th September 1915 at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) followed by a Dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.)

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and three deaths from plague, and one attack of small-pox took place in Bombay on Wednesday, the plague attacks being reported from Dhobi Talao and Bhuleshwar and two of the plague deaths from Dhobi Talao and Bhuleshwar and one from hospital. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 74, as compared with 71 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 67 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,233, out of which only 3 were found to be plague stricken.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

On Saturday Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, Bar-at-law, Professor at the Government College of Commerce Bombay, will deliver a lecture at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, to-morrow at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.), on "The Study of Indian Economics." Dr. Stanley Reed, Editor of the "Times of India," will preside.

On Sunday next the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at their respective places at 9 a.m. The Senior Class will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Scott and the Junior Class by Mr. S. N. Gamadia, M.A.

S.S. CITY OF LAHORE.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Lahore, Commander C. M'Fee, which left Liverpool on the 2nd instant, is expected to arrive here this afternoon with the following passengers:

Mr. David Agranovitch, Mr. F. A. Bagley, Mrs. W. Carr and child, Mr. R. D. Dennistoun, Mrs. G. R. Drummond, Mr. D. J. Fraser, Master Kenneth Fraser, Master Ronald Fraser, Miss L. Howarth, Mrs. E. Johnston and child, Mr. E. F. Lawson, Mr. A. J. Lowman, Mrs. Lutter and infant, Mr. H. J. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Mr. A. M'Owat, Mrs. M'Owat, Mrs. K. Newland, Miss Nairn, Mr. A. Pires, Mrs. H. L. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mr. M. Rifaat, Mr. Ramnarayn, Mrs. W. Taylor, child and infant, Mrs. M. E. Toulmin and child, Miss Toulmin, Mrs. A. Walker, 2 children and infant, Mrs. A. Ward and infant, Miss A. A. Whale, Mr. F. W. Williams, the Hon. Florence Macnaghten, and Mrs. Williams.

INQUEST ON DEATH OF A CART-DRIVER.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the G. T. Hospital on the body of Mahomed Noora, a Mahomedan cart driver, aged about twenty years.

While a Port Trust Railway engine was pulling some wagons towards the dry dock siding from the C Shed on the 22nd instant, the deceased who was driving a cart backed it, and it struck the rearmost wagon which dragged the cart. The result was that the cart was caught between the platform and the wagon and the driver was in the midst of this tangle. The driver was injured and became unconscious from the wounds, although the bullocks were saved. Mahomed Noora succumbed to his injuries subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 18th September 1915, occurred as follows:—Bombay City 5, Kaira District 5, Surat Town and Port 22, other places in Surat District 3, Thana Port 1, (for 2 weeks), Bhiwandi Port 1, (for 2 weeks), other places in Thana District 5, (for 2 weeks), Nasik District 121, Satara District 93, Poona Town 2, other places in Poona District 40, Sholapur Town 32, other places in Sholapur District 87, Belgaum District 170, Hubli Town 3, other places in Dharwar District 297, Bijapur District 13, Kanara District 2. Karachi District 7, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 231, Surat Agency 2, Kathiawar Agency 16, Satara Agency 8, and Akalkote State 20, total 1,186.

"PANCHGANI'S TROUBLES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your Notes of the Day which appeared in your popular paper of the 9th September under the head "Panchgani's Troubles," I beg your permission to point out an erroneous conclusion which reflects discredit on me who is one of the carriage suppliers referred to. I am not aware of the nature and extent of the inconvenience caused by the District Superintendent of Police's action in cancelling the license of one phaeton only of one carriage supplier. He had only two conveyances one of which has been stoppped I have three conveyances and I write to point out that I have taken no mean advantage, as your Notes imply, of unduly raising and dictating my own rates and thereby adding to the inconvenience and hardship of the Panchgani residents. The schedule or tariff rate laid down by Government is 12 annas a mile for a single journey from Panchgani to Wathar and vice versa a distance of 28 miles. This means Rs. 21 for each conveyance for a single journey whereas I am charging Rs. 16 only. This sum is no doubt somewhat higher than what was hitherto charged by mutual agreement only, but it is much below sanctioned rates. Instead of reducing them it might well be argued that they should be enhanced with good reason on account of the dearness and scarcity of fodder and the rise in pay of syces etc., which has taken place since 1893 when Government fixed the rate I have quoted. It is also a difficult matter to maintain relays of horses at the various stages during the rains which are heavy.

I would therefore ask you to publish this letter in fairness to me so that the public and my customers may know the true facts of the matter from my point of view.—Yours, etc.,

BURJORJEE PEROSHAW,
Dak Supplier.

Poona, Sept. 20.

[While publishing the above letter, we do not admit the accuracy of the assertions contained therein regarding our own comments on the matter. We said that "the only remaining supplier had taken advantage of the monopoly to dictate his own rates." We gather from the above letter that Mr. Peroshaw *has* increased the rates in advance of those which were formerly in force by mutual agreement with the rival supplier, whose license has been cancelled.—Editor, "Bombay Chronicle."]

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JONES

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 23.

The death is reported of Lt.-Col. A. A. Jones, Military Secretary to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The event occurred early this morning in Mysore. Lt.-Col. Jones was on his way to Bangalore to join duty after the expiry of his leave to-morrow. Col. Jones is reported to have reached Mysore from Ootacamand by motor and to have died shortly after. The body will be brought down to Bangalore and the funeral takes place to-morrow. Col. Jones joined the Mysore Service on 1st September 1912. He was the Chief Commandant of the Mysore State Forces. He was also in charge of several other departments.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The "Statesman's" special tea cablegram from London, September 21st, says.—

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson report as follows:—Ceylons were irregular and easier.

A Horse Show will be held at Ahmednagar on the 15th, 16th and 17th November 1915.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Sept. 23.).

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senhor Alvito Bennedicto da Fonseca as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Monsieur D. van Wijngaarden as Honorary Consul for the Netherlands at Karachi, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Kumar Shri Bharatsinhji Raisinhji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for six months with effect from date of relief.

Mr. C. S. Marston, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police of Nasik vice Mr. W. R. G. Smith.

Mr. I. C. Boyd to be District Superintendent of Police of Poona vice Mr. E. H. Ingle proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. G. Collett to be Assistant Superintendent of Police of Poona vice Mr. N. P. A. Smith.

Mr. E. H. Ingle, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, is granted with effect from the date on which he is relieved, privilege leave in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs up to six months.

The services of Khan Bahadur Saiyid Rustam Ali, Registrar of the Resident's Court, and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Aden, on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 14th August 1915.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ahmednagar during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. J. Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. J. J. Turnbull to be Inspector of Mines for the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Lieutenant Edwin Greaves of the Sind Volunteer Rifles is transferred to the Second (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, with effect from the 1st August 1915.

Mr. F. E. Fry, Electrical Foreman, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 14th July 1915 on the condition that he returns to duty on the expiry thereof.

Mr. Merwanji D. M. Jeejibhoy to be a member of the Auditors Council vice Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, deceased.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon the undermentioned Officer:—2nd Battalion, The Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Rifles. Major Robert William Munro MacMillan.

Mr. Hamid M. A. Ali, I.C.S., passed with credit on 7th September 1915 an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. H. V. Brahan, I.C.S., passed with credit on 7th September 1915 an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. M. Hesketh, Educational Inspector in Sind, to be on special duty in connection with the Conference of Inspecting Officers and others to be held in Poona during the current month for the discussion of several outstanding educational questions.

Mr. Rewachand Dolatram Advani, Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector in Sind, to hold charge of the office of Educational Inspector in Sind, in addition to his own duties, during the period of Mr. Hesketh's deputation.

VIRAMGAM CUSTOMS DUTY.

The Committee, who are endeavouring to get the Customs duty at Viramgam on goods coming from Kathiawar abolished, have received a letter from the Mahomedan subjects of the Vankaner State complaining of the hardships and loss caused to their industry, on account of the duty.

It is stated in the course of the letter that the Mahomedan subjects of the Vankaner State, who are in a very poor condition, get raw material from Surat to weave into silk and cotton cloth. When the cloth is sent to Surat, custom duty is levied on it at Viramgam, with the result that the merchants at Surat deduct from the weaver's wages the amount of duty charged at Viramgam. The weavers who are about 2,000 in number thus get very little for their labours and their condition becomes impoverished day by day. Weaving being their sole means of livelihood, many of them are unable to maintain themselves and family on account of the reduced wages and they have consequently to shift to Surat, where, however, they have to pay higher rents and have to bear the expenses of travelling to and from their native place more than once to see their families. No improvement in their prospects is thus possible and their condition has grown worse since the outbreak of the war, as the Surat merchants have largely reduced their wages. This reduction, coupled with the duty levied at Viramgam, and the railway freight, leaves very little for the weavers to live upon. About two thousand of these poor weavers at present barely get enough to eat, and their condition can better be imagined than described. The chief cause of all this trouble is the duty levied at Viramgam, and the only chances of an improvement in their condition is the removal of the duty or a cessation of the war. The cloth is not a product of Kathiawar, as the silk and yarn are imported into India, and even if they were the products of Surat they come to Kathiawar only to be woven into cloth, which is sent back to Surat. H. H. the Maharana Saheb Sir Amarsinhji has kindly exempted the raw material and the cloth from duty. But the duty at Viramgam continues to create great difficulties, and it is essential to improve the condition of the poor weavers, who have barely enough to eat. If the duty is removed, their condition will improve and those who assist in this direction will earn the blessings of the poor men.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State for India on the 22nd September:—Regular Bills, amount Rs. 70,000, at the rate of 1s. 4d; Telegraphic Transfers, (immediate), amount Rs. 23,50,000, at the rate of 1s. 4 1/32d; Telegraphic Transfers (deferred), amount Rs. 54,30,000, at the rate of 1s. 4d; special Bills, amount Rs. 10,000, at the rate of 1s. 4 1/32d.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 22nd September 1915, should be regarded at a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

KAMAING REBELLION.

FOUR SHANS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Sept. 23.

In connection with what is known as the Kamaing Rebellion, on 14th August Mr. St. Bell, I.C.S., Additional Sessions Judge Mandalay, tried four Shans on a charge of waging war against the King. All the accused were convicted and sentenced to death.

The story dislosed in the judgment was the ringleaders claimed magical powers with the object of impressing the people in Kachin country. They stole paddy and actually offered rewards for the head of the Deputy Commissioner. The matter culminated in the fight at Wawang between the Kachins led by the accused and the native troops, of whom four were wounded. In defence, the Shans stated that they were touring in search of medical drugs in the country and by accident the Kachins' rebellion occurred while they were there. Believing in the claims to magic powers they incited the Kachins to rebel and in a skirmish at Wawang two were killed.

In passing orders the Sessions Judge said that no doubt the accused incited the Kachins to wage war against the King with instigation and direct aid.

All the accused appealed to the Judical Commissioner, Upper Burma, against the conviction and sentence, but the appeals were rejected. Further petitions to the Lieut.-Governor have resulted in the local Government confirming the conviction and sentence of death, but remitted the sentence of forfeiture of property.

PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH BORN SUBJECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The gigantic conflict that is going on in Europe, a veritable war to the knife has brought out very vividly one important fact the desire on the part of all classes of the Indian people to see the British Government come out of the terrible struggle victorious and triumphant. India has contributed in blood and money, towards the successful issue of the conflict, there is no manner of doubt whatsoever that India will continue to do so till the glorious end is achieved. That India's worth and work will be acknowledged by England goes without saying.

There is, however, one consideration to which I desire permission to call the attention of our Rulers, the consideration that British subjects having been given ample proofs of their loyalty and attachment to their King-Emperor and the Realm, preference when filling up posts, small or great, should be given to British-born subjects,. I make this remark because I find that foreign subjects, purely as such, or naturalized as British subjects for the *nonce*, are largely employed in Government and public offices, when numerous British-born subjects are going from door to door at this office and that seeking employment but without success for want of patrons. It would be, I think, in the fitness of things, were Government and public bodies to pass orders that British-born subjects should be preferred to aliens, whether their Governments are at war or peace with our Government. This rule should not only be observed by Government and public bodies, e.g., Railways, Municipalities, Port Trust, etc., but also by British firms, thus showing their regard for their fellow subjects, and creating a firmer bond of sympathy and attachment.—Yours, etc.,

LOYALTY.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

NAGPUR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT,

PROPOSAL TO RAISE IT TO STATUS OF A CHIEF COURT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 23.

It is understood that the papers relating to raising the Judicial Commissioner's Court to the status of a Chief Court have been sent up to the Government of India, all the Judges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the local Bar Association, who were consulted, having expressed themselves in favour thereof.

MOSLEM LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Another conference of prominent Moslem leaders who are in Simla was held to-day. Amongst those present were Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Khan Zulfiquor Ali Khan, Mr. Mian Mahomed Shafi, Nawab Ishaq Khan, Shahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Dr. Naziruddin Hussein, Dr. Ziauddin, Mr. Hudan Hakim Azmut Khan, Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan and others.

It is understood that the Conference discussed several questions affecting the League but the proceedings were entirely confidential and not open to the press.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The Bank of Bengal rate has been increased by one per cent, the present being 6 per cent.

It is reported that Dr. R. P. Strong, a former acting Director of the Bureau of Science in the Phillipines and now in charge of Red Cross work in Serbia, was mainly responsible for the recovery of King Constantine of Greece from his recent serious illness.

The Maharaja of Sonpur has offered Rs. 4,444 to be spent on the provision of comforts for soldiers at the front. The offer has been accepted by the Iceroy.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ALWAR TEAM V. PARSI GYMKHANA

An interesting cricket match has been arranged to take place on Monday and Tuesday between the Maharaja of Alwar's team and the Parsi Gymkhana. The latter team includes seven men who played for the Parsis in the Quadrangular contest at Poona this month, and will be captained by the veteran Dr. M. E. Pavri, while the Maharaja's eleven contains F. Tarrant, the famous Middlesex professional, and Nazir Hussein, who played for the Mahomedans at Poona. The Parsi Gymkhana team will be:

(1) Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.).
(2) Dr. H. D. Kanga.
(3) Mr. M. B. Vatcha.
(4) Mr. M. D. Parekh.
(5) Mr. H. Vajifdar.
(6) Mr. P. J. Chinoy.
(7) Mr. S. M. Chothia.
(8) Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
(9) Mr. N. B. Saklatwala.
(10) Mr. A. H. Wadia.
(11) Mr. N. P. Pavri.

Umpire: Mr. R. E. Mody.

The match will be played on the Parsi Gymkhana ground at the Kennedy Sea Face and will commence at 11-30 a.m. on each day.

TO-MORROW'S RACING AT POONA.

HANDICAPS.

ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance Round the Course.—Bachelor's Wedding (9st 12lbs), St. Andrews (9st 4lbs.), Matchlock (8st 6lbs.), Jacamar (8st 3lbs.), Santa Barbara (8st 3lbs.), Manilla (7st 13lbs.), Cherrywood (7st 10lbs.), Pretty Good Sort (7st 8lbs.), Double Chin (7st 6lbs.), Sparkes (7st 4lbs.), Hamara (6st), Mill (6st), St. Alban (6st.).

ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Forward III (9st 8lbs.), Polish (9st 7lbs.), Primrose Morn (9st 2lbs.), Kempion (9st.), Criton (8st 12lbs.), Twa Brigs (8st 10lbs.), Hoppner (8st 10lbs.), Vanity Box (8st 4lbs.), Lady Muriel (7st 9lbs.), Miss Rollestone (7st 4lb.), Madrina (7st 11b.).

BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.—Nakib (9st 13lbs.), Abdul Malik (9st 9lbs.), Majbur (9st 8lbs.), Sparrow Hawk (9st 1lb.), Sir Knight (8st 13lbs.), Purity (8st 10lbs.), Young Majub (8st 6lbs.), Beyrut (8st 6lbs.), Malster (8st 3lbs.), Night Hawk (8st 1lb.), Mexico (8st.), Kaid (7st 10lbs.), Terror (7st 9lbs.), Money Gold (7st 9lbs.), Tajilmulook (7st 7lbs.), Gowahajmer (7st 5lbs.), Longboat (7st 4lbs.).

Two top weights not accepting weights raised 4lbs.).

KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Abdul Malik (9st 12lbs.), Thank You (9st 12lbs.), Baloz (9st 4lbs.), Young Majub (8st 9lbs.), Polish (8st 6lbs.), Wellington (8st 1lb.), Soomsam (7st 12lbs.), Saidan (7st 10lbs.), Ace of Hearts (7st 9lbs.) Dhaidan (7st 7lbs.), Bahlool (7st 2lbs.), Fado (6st 11b.), Investment (6st.), Red Silk (6st.).

DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1½ mile.—Solar Star (9st 5lbs.), Makbul (9st 2lbs.), Pasha (9st 11b.), Excelsior (8st 12lbs.), Cicero (8st 10lbs.), Harry Johnson (8st 5lbs.), Bhatty Chief (8st 4lbs.), Sweden (8st 2lbs.), Ajmer (7st 3lbs.), Malayeb (7st 10lbs.), Khedavi Miseer (7st 4lbs.).

MECCA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Durban (9st 10lbs), Dhaidan (9st 5lbs.), Pasha (9st.), Maasal (8st 10lbs.), Beethoven (8st 4lbs.), Tenebreuse (8st 2lbs.), Minerva (8st 4lbs.), Nainava (7st 12lbs.), Fado (7st 11lbs.), Ata Allah (7st 10lbs.), Mat-hat-Baig (7st 4lbs.), Ream (6st 10lbs.).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The following appointments have been approved:—32nd Pioneers:—Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) A. S. Cobbey, D.S.O., A.D.C., Second-in-Command to be Commandant vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) F. H. Peterson D.S.O., vacated.

87th Punjabis:—Major G. H. Prevost, Double Company Commander, to be Second-in-Command vice Lieut.-Col. D. R. Adye appointed Commandant, 98th Infantry.

Major R. Gardiner, 53rd Sikhs, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Kohat Brigade, to be General Staff Officer 2nd Grade, Army Headquarters.

Major C. A. G. Shoubridge, 112th Infantry, to be temporary General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Kohat Brigade.

Capt. J. C. H. Halliday, 122nd Infantry, to be temporary Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Kohat Brigade.

ARREST OF TWO PROCLAIMED OFFENDERS.

SMART WORK BY FARIDKOT POLICE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

A Faridkot correspondent writes to the 'Civil and Military Gazette":—On the night of the 19th instant two proclaimed political offenders, named Uttam Singh *alias* Ragho Singh, son of Jita Singh, a Jat of the village of Hanskalan, Ludhiana District, who is alleged to have been concerned in certain dacoity cases committed in Ludhiana District and for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 500 had been offered by the Punjab Government and Ishar Singh *alias* Puran Singh, son of Sujjan Singh, a Jat of the village of Duddike, Ferozepore Ddistrict, for whose arrest the local Government issued a warrant under Section 2 of the Ingress into Indian Ordinance read with Section 3 (2) E of the Foreigners' Ordinance, were arrested by Faridkot State Police. These persons when arrested had in their possession a loaded five-chambered revolver and a loaded seven round magazine pistol, besides spare cartridges.

(*Continued from column 6.*)

day. In the afternoon Gray, who was 857 behind his opponent, increased an unfinished break of 40 to 101. He did little in his next six innings, while Stevenson compiled breaks of 205 and 107. Subsequently Gray put on 108 (all off the red ball) 112 (108 off the red ball), and 113 (111 off the red ball), but Stevenson continued to have the better of the game with consecutive runs of 74, 36,87,227, and 33, and at the interval the latter led by 1,144, having scored 793 to 506. Interval scores: Stevenson (in play), 17,250; Gray, 16,106. At night Stevenson again scored the faster, and won by 1,244 points. He compiled breaks of 235, 78, 40, 222, and 136 (unfinished), and Gray made 336, 71, and 169. Final scores; Stevenson 18,000; Gray 16,756.

SPORT AT HOME.

MILITARY ATHLETICS.

GOLF AND BILLIARDS.

The Ditton detachment of the Surrey Volunteer Corps held on August 28 a sports meeting on the Giggs Hill ground before about 2,000 spectators, many of whom were wounded soldiers. Results were as follow: 80 Yards Boys' Handicap (10 years and under): J. Isaacs, 17yds. start, 1. 80 Yards Girls' Handicap (10 years and under): May Thompson, 12yds. start, 1. 100 Yards Boys' Handicap (10 to 15 years): S. Fox, 11yds., 1; O. Isaacs, 15½yds., 2; R. W. Calcutt, 4yds., 3. 100 Yards Girls' Handicap (10 to 15 years): Hilda Barber, 6yds., 1; Phyllis Crosby, 15½yds., 2; Connie Hawks, 9½yds., 3. 100 Yards Veterans' Handicap (over 40 years): R. C. Thomas, 2yds., 1; G. H. Brown, 5yds., 2; — Earnshaw, 5yds., 3. Won by three yards, with a foot between the second and third. Time, 12 1-5 sec. 100 Yards Open Handicap: L. R. Crimp, 10yds., start, 1; C. J. S. Vowles (age 15½), 13yds., 2; A. C. Baker, 9yds., 3. Won by inches; a close third. Time, 10 2-5 sec. One Mile Open Walking Team Race: Ditton Detachment (Crosby, Vowles and Williamson), 1; Malden Detachment (Cuthbert, White and Murray), 2. Won easily. Time, 9min. 7 2-5sec. Relay Race: No. 2 Platoon (Commander A. N. Johnson), 1; No. 1 Platoon (Commander L. M. Powell), 2. Exhibition Walk by Boy Champion: P. V. G. Vowles (14½ years), in fine style walked one lap of 360 yards in 1min. 26 1-5 sec. Cigarette Race (ladies and gentlemen): Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, 1; Mr. A. G. Williamson and Mrs. Isaacs, 2. Slow Bicycle Race: C. J. F. Vowles, 1; J. Atkins, 2. Four Laps Open Relay Race: Malden Detachment, 1; Ditton Detachment, 2. Two Miles Flat Handicap (open): W. L. Elvin, 100 yards start, 1; R. Colvert, 170, 2; G. U. L. Unwin, 200, 3. At one mile Unwin was leading, with Colvert second and Hatton third. A half mile further Elvin went to the fore, and Colvert came into second place. Elvin won by 20 yards, with 40 yards separating the second and third. Time, 9min. 50sec. 80 Yards Sack Race: P. V. G. Vowles, 1; G. W. Eagleton, 2. 220 Yards Handicap (open): L. R. Crimp, 20 yards, start, 1; C. J. S. Vowles, 26 yards, 2; J. Macintosh, 33 yards, 3. Won by inches; a close third. Time, 25 1-5sec. Tug-of-War (final): Malden Detachment beat Ditton Detachment by 2 pulls to nil. 100 Yards Officers' Race: J. Keay, 1; R. C. Thomas, 2; H. E. Howard, 3. Won by a yard; a similar distance between the second and third. Time, 12 2-5sec.

The principal results at the military sports meeting, held in aid of Red Cross funds at Sutton Coldfield, were as follows: Half-mile Cycle Race.—W. Perry (Crescent C.C.), 70 yards start, 1; T. Russell (Crescent C.C.), 63 2; W. Day (Rover C.C.), 5, 3. 100 Yards Handicap.—G. West-wood (Bournville), 11 yards start. 1; T. Deakin (Lozells), 9, 2; Private Patchell (29th Canadians), 7. 3. Times, 10 1-5sec. Half-mile Flat Race.—A. Morris (Sparkhill), 65 yards start, 1; S. Small (Lozells), 66, 2; J. Hall. (Tipton), 70, 3. Time, 1min. 57sec. Two Miles Military Relay Race.—29th Canadians, 1; Birmingham City Battalion, 2. Time. 3min. 5 3.5sec. One Mile Cycle Team Handicap.—Crescent Wheelers (P. Rudge, scratch; T. Russell, 70 yards; and W. Rudge, 95 yards), 1; Components, 2. Half-mile Military Scratch Race.—Corporal Cumings (Manchester Regiment), 1; Private Manton (Birmingham City Battalion), 2; Private Wood (29th Canadians), 3. Time, 2min. 8 3-5sec. 300 Yards Flat Race.—G. Westwood (Bournville), 29 yards start, 1; T. Deakin (Lozells), 27, 2; Russell (Lozells), 23, 3. Time, 31 1-5sec. Two Miles Flat Race.—A. Rodway (Bournville), 85 yards start, 1; J. Hall (Tipton), 70, 2; E. Luckman (Bournville), 160, 3. Time 9min. 43 2-5sec. Two Miles Cycle Handicap.—W. Rudge (Crescent Wheelers), 160 yards start, 1; P. Rudge (Crescent Wheelers), 65, 2; H. Tomlin (Acorn Unity), 200, 3.

GOLF.

As the rules of the Professional Golfers' Asssociation only provide for the annual meeting to be held during the open championship, the committee do not feel justified in incurring the expense of calling members together at the present time. In September last the secretary was able to arrange for a body of forty members to join the 13th Rifle Brigade. After a strenuous training in this country they have now proceeded on active service. Altogether sixty professionals and fifty-eight assistants are serving with His Majesty's Forces. The secretary, Mr. Frederick H. Brown, received a warm welcome on his return from the front. He is making slow but steady recovery from his severe wound, and hopes that a prolonged rest will enable him to resume his duties, which are for the present being carried out by the deputy-secretary, Mr. F. G. Penman. The competition for the "Sphere and Tatler" prizes was the only one completed before the outbreak of the war, and was won by J. B. Batley and L. Holland, with G. E. Smith and C. McIntosh runners-up. The whole of the arrangements for prizes presented by the "News of the World." Perrier, Limited, and "Country Life" were completed, but after the outbreak of war the committee, in consultation with the donors, decided to postpone events until peace is declared. The golf clubs which so readily agreed to lend their courses for the purposes of these competitions have promised to allow the tournaments to be held as previously arranged when circumstances permit. The international match had been arranged at Mid-Surrey was postponed and finally abaandoned. In lieu thereof a private match between leading London professionals, representing England and Scotland, took place at Fulwell, and resulted in a contribution of over £50 to the Prince of Wales's Fund.

BILLIARDS.

The match of 18,000 up between Gray and Stevenson for £100 was continued at Messrs. Thurston's Leicester-square, yester-

(*Continued in column 5.*)

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Indian and the Conference	6
Industrial Education	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	4, 5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Government Gazette	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Sport at Home	5
Triumph of Eloquence	8
Disillusionment in Germany	8
The Road to Brest	10
Casualty Lists	10
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 24, 1915.

INDIA AND THE CONFERENCE

The debate in the Imperial Council on Wednesday, regarding the representation of India at the Imperial Conference, reveals the existence of some difference of opinion as to the expediency of the Resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Shafi having been brought forward at this particular juncture. Mr. Setalwad described it as beginning at the wrong end, and it is easy to appreciate the reasons for his point of view. Certainly, what we would all prefer to see is a beginning at the other end and the building up on a proper foundation off autonomy of all the remaining stories of the edifice required to realise India's natural destiny as "a conscious member of a living partnership" possessing the same institutions and privileges as the other partners. But in politics we cannot always arrange to have things done exactly on the lines that appear most reasonable and logical, and in the case of India, more perhaps than any other country, a ready opportunism is not to be despised. And we take it, that those who think that Mr. Shafi's Resolution is asking for something that is of lesser importance than other demands, and that it may mislead the public into the belief that India will be satisfied with the lesser concession, having made their protest will not be averse to the matter now going forward. All other considerations apart, we think that this recognition of India's right to assist in the Family Council of the Empire will be a help and not a hindrance to the admission of those other greater claims which touch her more closely, when the time comes for their presentation.

At any rate whether the Resolution is timely or not, it is now in being, and it has certainly secured for India an official pronouncement of a very striking character, which accords to India's claims as not the least important member of the Empire a recognition from which there can be no turning back. There was nothing wanting in the whole-heartedness of the Viceroy's support of the right of India to take her place in the Imperial Conference, even if the message from His Majesty's Government, of which he was the bearer, was, as we said yesterday, over-cautious. But we confess that we cannot follow Lord Hardinge in the description he gave of the constitution of the Conference, implying a right of dictation by the self-governing Dominions which India cannot admit. We do not agree that the Conference possesses such a constitutional right as is involved in Lord Hardinge's account of its history, to decide the question of the admissiblity of other members of the Empire. The whole of Lord Hardinge's argument in regard to this would imply that India's claim to admission rests upon the willingness of the self-governing Dominions to pass a resolution for her admission, which would not take effect untill the next following Conference. That will not do for us in this country. It is true, as Lord Hardinge said, that we do not know when the next Conference will be held. But it is obviously in the minds of the Colonial Secretary of State and the governments of the Dominions that a meeting will be held for the purpose of enabling the outlying portions of the Empire to express their views on the settlement after the war. India must not be left out of that. Already, as a telegram reminds us to-day, Mr. Bonar Law is constantly consulting the Dominions on war matters and we know that an undertaking has been given that they will be consulted as to the settlement. We cannot afford to waste time, and the prospect held out by Lord Hardinge's interpretation of the constitution of the Conference is altogether too distant. What it amounts to is this: That, as the Conference itself has decided that it shall consist of representatives of the Mother Country and the Dominions, and that the latter shall be represented by their prime ministers, and ministers to be appointed by the former, therefore India must wait for the cumbrous procedure of a resolution to be passed at the next Conference which would only take effect at the next ensuing Conference, and that she must then necessarily be confined in her respresentation to officials. We do not see that that follows.

In the first place the Conference does not possess such a formal constitution as the Viceroy seems to think. The earlier conferences were held at the invitation of His Majesty's Government and we are inclined to believe that their meetings are still dependent on an invitation from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. They began, and went on, with quite an informal procedure in this respect and the Conference has not yet become such a hoary institution that it can take refuge in a crust of conservatism and arrogate to itself such powers of exclusion of other parts of the Empire. As the Government of the King invited the self-governing colonies to the Conference, so it can, if it wishes, with perfect propriety invite India to take part in its deliberations as a "conscious" member. All that is necessary is that the King-Emperor should communicate to the Conference the announcement that he has given such an invitation. We cannot conceive anything resulting from this but a warm acquiescence on the part of the members of the Conference, and it seems to us that all this constitutional paraphernalia, which His Excellency has been led into accepting as an integral part of the Conference, is a little far-fetched. Similarly in regard to the character of the representatives that India will send. The Conference has passed a resolution limiting the membership to the prime ministers and such other ministers as the respective governments may appoint. Now, if we are to be held absolutely to this form of words in regard to India, that would exclude the kind of representation proposed by the Viceroy as much as it would exclude non-officials. There is no such thing in the Indian constitutional firmament as yet corresponding to what this resolution understands as "ministers." The officials to be nominated by the Secretary of State would certainly not be ministers. It is clear that at first, at any rate, a more elastic form of representation to be decided by India herself, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, will be required for the representation of this country. It appears to us, though we may be wrong, as though this ingenious suggestion that the constitution of the Conference absolutely necessitaties official representation emanates from the official heirarchy at the India Office. As India cannot comply with the actual form of the resolution quoted by the Viceroy it will have to be left to the Secretary of State to nominate those whom he thinks best fitted to represent the official and non-official interests of the country. We see still no difficulty in arranging for non-official representation, though at the time we wrote yesterday we had not seen the full text of the Viceroy's speech. And the proposal that was made in the course of the debate that one representative should be chosen by the Imperial Legislative Council,—or rather its non-official members,—seems to us eminently sound and feasible.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The Habibia Technical School, at Bhopal, which Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal opened on Monday, offers a further proof of the progressive tendencies observable of late in the administration of many Indian States. The school is well equipped for educational and practical work and the State seems to have spared no pains in seeing that it is provided with up-to-date machinery and is capable of meeting the requirements of the people of Bhopal. The event is, however, of more than ordinary importance in view of the great attention that is now being paid to the industrial development of the country, as well as in view of the admirable speeches which both the Begum of Bhopal and the Heir-Apparent of the State made on the subject of technical education. As the latter said, it is now increasingly recognised that industrial education is an indispensable part of the educational equipment of every country, and, he might appropriately have added, that it must form the sure foundation of the industrial growth of any country. For it is only this education which can produce an increasing number of fully trained young men who will be able to assist in the management and development of old industries that may be revived and new industries that may be started. At the present day it can hardly be denied that the industrial and economic growth of a country is a factor which largely decides the place which it should occupy among the progressive countries of the world. And it is very gratifying that the Begum of Bhopal, who has always endeavoured in the advancement of her people and has also interested herself in that of the people outside her State, has formulated a very sound principle of Government,—a principle which one could wish were the guiding motive of an active policy to be followed by all Indian Chiefs as well as by the British Government. "One could hardly serve one's country," she said, "better than by creating, on the one hand, a popular taste for industrial education and by providing, on the other, the means for the satisfaction of that desire." The well-being of nations, she rightly added, largely depends upon the well-being of their industries and she did well to point out that "it is to be regretted that industrial and technical education should have been so long neglected in India with the consequence that so many of our ancient industries are on the wane." The apathy of the people contributed to this unfortunate result but this apathy is now a thing of the past, and it is a long time since the representatives of the people in the press in the Councils and on the platform began consistently urging upon the attention of the Government the urgent need of providing greater and more adequate facilities for industrial and technical education by starting schools and colleges for the purpose throughout the country. But Government have so far not awakened to an adequate sense of their responsibility in the matter. There are certainly a few industrial schools to be found in the country, some maintained by Government, a few by municipalities and others by private individuals. But their number can hardly be called considerable, much less adequate, and the fact that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Bombay, the Thomason College of Engineering at Roorkee,, the College of Science at Poona and the Sibpur College in Bengal together constitute the half-dozen institutions of this type which are intended to meet the needs of the millions of India is sufficient to demonstrate the failure of Government so far to provide for this important part of the educational equipment of the people. Under the circumstances we cannot help thinking that the words of the Begum of Bhopal that "it is a most encouraging sign of times that the Government of India who well know the value of industrial education, are successfully enlisting the interest and support of the public in the matter" and those of the Heir-Apparent of the Bhopal State, that in answer to the insistent demand in all parts of India for an extension of technical and industrial education, "by the kindness of the British Government schools have sprung up almost everywhere for teaching a variety of subjects" give the Government more credit than their inadequate efforts in the matter deserve.

Notes of the Day.

The English Miracle.

M. Jean Richepin, the famous French academician, has been writing glowingly of what he describes as the "English miracle": "Hats off!" he says, for although France has worked a miracle, that of the English has been still more stupefying. Mr. Balfour's thesis of the Seven Duties of a perfect fleet has been in M. Richepin's opinion "magnificently demonstrated." To think that in less than one year, from a nation of bourgeois traders and workingmen, all peaceable people, two millions of soldiers, trained and equipped, provisioned and munitioned, equal in courage and hardihood to the best have sprang up. *Songez-y un peu, Messieurs les mefiants: Messieurs les medisants, Messieurs les quelques rares pessimists!* ("Think of it a little, Messrs. the slanderers and mistrusting ones, Messrs. the pessimists!") His scorn at the grumblers is absolutely withering. He calls them white-livered, and flings some of Shakespeare's choicest expletives at their heads; and tells them to "shut up," and go down on their knees. *En attend, tisez-vous! Et a genoux devant le miracle anglais.* ("Listen! On your knees before the English miracle!")

The Call for Economy.

For months past efforts have been made in England to press home the need for both private and public economy to meet the financial burdens of the war. The theme has almost ceased to be a new one, and many people were beginning to complain in somewhat irritable manner of the frequent appeals for economy made in the Press for it was being generally recognised that if any effective economy was to be secured, it must be by the compulsory power of taxation. The budget introduced by Mr. McKenna on Tuesday sets the seal on this recognition. How inperative was the need for private economy which the new taxation is intended to encourage is apparent from a few figures. "The Round Table" gives figures showing how in England purchases of foreign articles of food in June, 1915, increased as compared with June, 1914.

Some Interesting figures.

A few items where the increase in quantities purchased is most striking may be selected:—

		1914.	1915.
Apples	cwts.	1,172,000	2,063,000
Bananas	bunches	4,708,000	5,027,000
Oranges	cwts.	3,696,000	4,637,000
Cocoa	lb.	60,490,000	122,931,000
Coffee	cwts.	757,000	1,136,000
Dried fruit and raisins	cwts.	386,000	625,000
Tea	lb.	158,000,000	200,000,000
Foreign spirts. pf. gals.		5,279,000	7,324,000
Tobacco	lb.	79,979,000	113,584,000

These figures deal only with quantities. Coming to values, it is significant to give the totals for food, drink and tobacco which alone amounted to £220,000,000 in 1915 against £160,000,000 in 1914. These figures, again, represent nothing but the purchases made by private traders, mainly for the consumption of the civilian population and they show that even in war times, which demanded strict economy, the people were spending even more lavishly than in time of peace.

Another Miscalculation.

The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt," in recalling with bitterness the ultimatum which Japan sent for the surrender of Tsing-Tau, makes the astonishing admission that Germany expected to find an ally in Japan when the war broke out.

On August 1, when the threat of war shook all Europe, we saw German and Japanese officers, both clothed in the same field grey of the German warrior, both attached to the same regiment, arm in arm like comrades together, and heard how the Japanese had given their assurance that they would fight on the side of Germany in this war. And we believed it. All Germany could conceive of nothing else, for we knew how enormously German science and German knowledge had contributed to converting the distant island kingdom, in a short time, from its half-civilised condition (sic) in all that pertains to science and technique, culture, and social customs, to the height of European civilisation. But very soon extraordinary tales reached us. From Berlin came the question: What are the Japanese up to? They are laying hands on all their available gold. From all sides we heard the news that suddenly, in the night, as if by secret order, all the sons of the island kingdom had disappeared and gone to Holland. We then suspected evil. But Japan's ultimatum still came as a great surprise to us. And we needed some time to recover from our astonishment. For, above all, we did not believe that a land which was proud of itself could so far forget itself to attack its benefactor in such an unspeakable way as Japan did.

And yet the Germans knew of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty!

Celebrating the Id at the Front.

Mention has been made in the Home papers of the facilities given to Mahomedan soldiers from India serving in France to keep Ramazan last month. A letter has reached "The Pioneer" from an Indian non-commissioned officer in an ammunition column showing how all the necessary arrangements were at once sanctioned by the British officers. In this particular column a temporary mosque was erected and the men repaired to it daily. On the day of the Id four hundred Mahomedans assembled for prayer. After religious devotions fervent prayers were offered up for the success of the British Government under whom all were serving freely, and for a safe return to India. The letter mentions how greatly the Mahomedan soldiers appreciated the arrangement sanctioned by their officers under which they were able to keep the fast of Ramazan and gather for worship on the Id.

Woolwich Arsenal.

Woolwich Arsenal, which has been so much in the public eye of late, is one of the most important of the Royal Ordnance factories which are now under the control of the Ministry of Munitions. A very large area on the river-bank is covered by the famous works, which include the royal gun factory, carriage department, laboratory, and building works department. It was early in the sixteenth century that Woolwich began to attain prominence. The prosperity of the town is due to Henry VIII., who purchased some land on which a dockyard and naval station were established; and the launch of the Harry Grace de Dieu was an epoch-making event in the early days of the yard. The dockyard was closed about forty-five years ago, but before that date Woolwich had enjoyed the distinction of being both a royal arsenal and the chief dockyard of the country.

Jerusalem in War Times.

An outstanding feature of the entry of Turkey in the war has been the "un-German" manner in which the Turks have been known to fight. A proof of this is given in the "Catholic Times," which publishes an interesting account of Jerusalem in war time, originally contributed by Father Legrange to a French periodical. His account goes to confirm the statements made by all other residents and travellers in the Holy Land at the beginning of the war, that the general Mahomedan population, left to itself, was all in favour of the Allies, and that the gradual transference of sympathy to the side of Germany was due to the cunning and tireless propaganda spread by the German agents:

The country was flooded with news-sheets, which retailed in French, German, and Arabic shameless horrors alleged to have been committed by Belgian women on German wounded, and cruelties said to have been practised by the English on their prisoners, and extolled the might and majesty of the Emperor William.

As a result of this lying campaign large numbers of people flocked from the coast to Jerusalem as soon as war was declared, but in spite of it, the Turks themselves seem to have remained universally considerate to the Christians. Father Legrange has, in fact, no hesitation in saying that the first orders for the suppression of schools and convents were due to the Germans, whose aim was to eliminate French influence.

The Threatened Famine.

The current year seems to be a strangely unlucky one for India as far as natural calamities are concerned. While the havoc played by floods and famine in Assam and Eastern Bengal is still unabated, and the destruction ceansed in some parts of the United Provinces by floods is still recent, there is unfortunately a certain apprehension that there will be a severe famine in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahal districts of Gujarat and several parts of Kathiawar. Sindh, too, is seriously affected. The fate of the former is peculiarly unfortunate as the people there have hardly had time to forget the hard experiences of the last famine about three years ago,—though that was mostly a fodder famine. We published a day or two since a letter from a correspondent appealing for the immediate organization of non-official relief measures.

Need for Unofficial Effort.

The recent visit of the Hon. Mr. Carmichael to these parts shows that Government are alive to their responsibility in the matter, and we have no doubt that they will spare no efforts. We understand that a member of the Servants of India Society is about to visit Gujarat with a view to make thorough inquiries as to the needs of the situation. But information so far available shows that it is none too soon for leading citizens of Bombay, many of whom are directly interested in the prosperity of Gujarat, to bestir themselves and take immediate and effective steps by collecting funds and in other ways in order to supplement official relief activities which cannot go very far.

The Health of the City.

A slight improvement in the health of Bombay was noticed last week, the death-rate, which had been showing a steady tendency to rise during the last six weeks or so, coming down from 27.23 to 26.22. The total number of deaths registered was 494 as against 513 in the week previous. The conditions of last week resembled more or less exactly those prevailing in the corresponding week of last year, when a total of 495 deaths was registered, but this was a great improvement in comparison with those prevailing in the corresponding weeks of the past quinquennium, the mean of the mortality rate registered during this period being as high as 31.59. Last week plague registered eight attacks and five deaths, as in the previous week. Small-pox accounted for six attacks and three deaths. Cholera was absent. The mortality from the other principal ailments was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lung, 34, other tubercular affections 3, debility and anæmia 69, old age 26, diseases of the respiratory system 113, diseases of the nervous system 37, diseases of the digestive system 27, enteric 2, malaria 2, diarrhœa 36, dysentery 18 and leprosy 1. There were 442 live-births, 34 still-births and 6 premature births. The total infant mortality under five years numbered 344 out of 494.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

AIR RAID ON STUTTGART

REVOLT OF TURKISH CLERGY.

BULGARIA MOBILISING.

The experts in Petrograd point out that the Russian stand on the Vilia river is most important as securing the retreat from Vilna.

The Russians have successfully turned against the Germans on the whole front from Riga to the east of Lida, capturing a number of villages and the town of Smorgon in a series of bayonet encounters. In the south they have achieved another fine success, capturing a forest in the lower half of the Pripet region.

A Russian official statement says that General Ivanoff in the last few days of August and the beginning days of September, besides capturing 70,000 prisoners, took 70 guns and 200 machine guns on the southern front of 130 miles.

A squadron of French aeroplanes, yesterday, bombarded Stuttgart on the Rhine and dropped 30 shells on the Royal Palace and station. A German account says that four civilians were killed and a number of soldiers and civilians injured.

Messages from Constantinople indicate the regular revolt of the Turkish clergy against the Young Turks, Enver Pasha and the Germans. It is reported that Enver Pasha and his companions have been excommunicated. The population and army are said to be enormously impressed.

Reuter learns that the Bulgarian Minister in London has received news that general mobilisation has been ordered in Bulgaria.

The British Government has published a White Paper containing documents which Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador in Americia and Captain, Papen, the German attaché, sent to Europe by the American Archibeld.

BHAI PARMANAND'S APPEAL.

REJECTED BY LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

It is stated that the appeal of Bhai Parmanand, who was sentenced to death in the Lahore conspiracy case, to his Honour the Lieut.-Governor for mercy, has been rejected.

RUSSIAN STAND ON THE VILIA.

SUCCESSES IN NORTH AND SOUTH.

RUSSIAN RECOVERY IN VILNA.

CAPTURE OF SMORGON.

DESPERATE BAYONET ENCOUNTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.

The Goeben has reappeared in a communiqué mentioning that Russian destroyers exchanged shots with the Goeben near the Bosphorus.

The communiqué also shows that the Russians have successfully turned against the Germans on the whole front from Riga to the east of Lida, capturing a number of villages and the town of Smorgon which is east of Vilna, much muntions and hundreds of prisoners in a series of desperate bayonet encounters. These actions are described as incessant and most fierce.

West of Dvinsk the Germans lost 354 prisoners and nine maxims before they fled in disorder towards the river from a Russian bayonet charge which ended in the capture of Smorgon.

FINE SUCCESS IN SOUTHERN THEATRE.

BATTLE VON AND PRISONERS TAKEN

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22.

The communique says the Russians have achieved another fine success in the southern theatre, capturing a forest in the lower half of the Pripet region, on the river Stry, taking prisoners and machine guns.

The Russians dislodged the Austro-Germans in the region of Dubno, capturing an important bridgehead, and further Eastward the Russians won a battle northward and westward of Kremenetz, taking a large number of prisoners.

RUSSIAN STAND ON THE VILIA

RETREAT FROM VILNA SECURED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The experts in Petrograd point out that the Russian stand on the Vilia river is most important as securing the retreat from Vilna, though it is still premature to say that the Russians are out of the wood owing to the enemy's uninterrupted efforts to cut the communications.

The main purpose of the enemy's movements is believed to be to cut diagonally across the line of the Russian retreat repeating on a larger scale the Masurian Lake coup.

The advent of General Russky on the northern front has slowed the German advance on the Dwina to a series of costly attacks on successive trenches and a serious advance by the Germans on Petrograd this season is regarded as utterly out of the question. There is at present every sign of an early Winter which the peasants predict will be long and severe.

GERMAN ACCOUNTS IN A MINOR KEY.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22.

In the latest German communiqué the claims regarding the Russian front are in a minor key.

It is significant that there is no mention of the captures in the Vilna district but the communiqué speaks of the rearguard battles eastward of Lida.

It claims some progress further Southward, but says the position of General Mackensen in the southern theatre is unchanged.

ENORMOUS CAPTURES BY RUSSIAN GENERAL.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22.

An official statement says that General Ivanoff in the last few days of August and the beginning days of September, besides capturing seventy thousand prisoners, took seventy guns and two hundred machine guns on the Southern front of 130 miles.

THE NUNEATON DISASTER.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Fourteen lives were lost in the mine explosion at Nuneaton.

FRENCH AIR RAID ON STUTTGART.

ROYAL PALACE BOMBED.

THIRTY SHELLS DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Sept. 23.

The communiqué says: As a reprisal for the German bombardments of open towns and civilian populations in France and England a squadron of aeroplanes this morning bombarded Stuttgart and dropped thirty shells on the Royal Palace and station.

The aeroplanes were cannonaded at different points on their long journey but returned to their base uninjured.

Artillery activity continued undiminished on the whole front. A violent bombardment North of Aisne compelled the enemy to evacuate a fortified post, which we occupied.

An enemy patrol, which attempted to approach our lines in Champagne, was completely destroyed.

OFFICIAL GERMAN ACCOUNT.

NUMBER OF SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22.

An official German account of the Stuttgart raid says: Enemy airmen with German marks on their machines attacked Stuttgart at 8-15 in the morning dropping several bombs on the town and killing four persons and wounding a number of soldiers and civilians. The damage to property was insignificant.

The airmen were cannonaded and disappeared southwards at 8-30. The military authorities half an hour before the raid were notified of the approach of a German airman hence the population were not warned timeously.

This airman arrived at 9-30 and was cannonaded until he was definitely recognised as German. He landed unhurt.

INTENSE OUTBURSTS OF ARTILLERY FIRE.

EFFECTVE WORK BY ALLIED

PARIS, Sept. 22.

There were intense outbursts of Artillery fire at many points on the front, including Belgium.

Allied aviators bombarded the enemy's cantonments at Middlekerke, also a train between Bruges and Thorout.

Eight aeroplanes effectively bombarded the railway station at Conflans, between Verdun and Metz.

BRITISH BUDGET.

CHANCELLOR CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Budget is unanimously approved by the papers, some styling it great and bold, others honest and straight-forward.

The only surprise expressed is at the comparatively small amount of new taxation, but the Chancellor is congratulated on the feat of raising over 100 millions in a single year by new taxes.

EFFECT ON TEA TRADE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The prices of tobacco and other commodities affected by the Budget have already been raised but the retailers of tea have agreed to clear their stocks at old figures.

"The Times" says that City circles express the opinion that at least at first the whole of the increased tax will be passed on to the consumer either by an increase in price or reduction in quality. It is also suggested that one result will be to compel the consumers to check the present wasteful methods of using tea. Consumption may decline, but in view of large crops being harvested, it is unlikely that the market will remain on the easy side and this should counteract the higher tax. The producing companies have been doing exceedingly well and can afford to regard the future with equanimity.

DONATION TO SATARA NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

Rao Saheb Raoji Ramchandra Kale, Public Prosecutor, Satara, has given a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the New English School, Satara, conducted by the Deccan Education Society, Poona.

DUMBA DISCLOSURES.

ARCHIBALD'S DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED.

"THESE IDIOTIC YANKEES."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Government has issued a White Paper containing documents which Dr. Dumba and Captain Papen sent to Europe by the American Archibald.

Those revealing the German plot to foment strikes in American munitions works have already been published in newspapers.

The others confirm that the "New York World's disclosure of the plot was based on documents which were stolen from Dr. Albert, Financial Adviser to the German Embassy in an elevated railway.

They show that after the documents were stolen, Count Bernstorff wrote at length to Mr, Lansing saying, "It is inevitable that the holder of a position such as mine, should receive the most unbalanced and irresponsible proposals, The majority of Dr, Albert's documents were of such kind and our only mistake was in preserving them instead of throwing them into the wastepaper basket."

Count Bernstorff then argued that Germany was justified in bying up munitions in the United States as not only a humane measure but because it would be beneficial to the United States to which Germany would be glad to sell them back.

A letter from Captain Papen to his wife, however, puts a different complexion on Count Bernstorff's bluster. It says: "We are in great need of being bucked up here. Unfortunately they stole a fat portfolio from our good Albert of which the principal contents have been published, including very important things, my report, for instance, on buying up liquid chlorine and phenol and Wright's aeroplane patent. How splendid things are on the Eastern front! I always tell these idiotic Yankees they had better hold their tongues."

An equally frank comment on Americans is contained in a letter from Dr. Dumba to the Austrian Foreign Office when he remarks that a resumption of the question of embargo on arms would be "useless and even harmful having regard to the self-willed temper of the President." Dr. Dumba in the same letter says that the real reason for the President's discouragement at the embargo agitation is his conviction that the United States in a serious crisis, must rely on neutrals for war materials and he says that Dr. Wilson will at no price allow this source to dry up.

DUTCH LINER STRIKES A MINE.

PASSENGERS TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER STEAMER.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Dutch liner Koningin Emma bound from Java for Holland has struck a mine: 250 passengers have been transferred to the Batavier Fourth. The liner is proceeding up the Thames in tow.

ITALIAN FRONT.

BOLD MOUNTAIN OPERATIONS.

ROME, Sept. 23.

A communiqué says:—Bold and well coordinated mountain operations have been carried out with the object of dislodging small enemy detachments which had entered the valleys of Tofane and Cristallo in mountain groups north-west of Cortinadampezzo and were disturbing Italian occupation.

The roughness of the ground, broken into numerous ravines favoured tenacious resistance but small Italian columns working methodically and harmoniously gradually ejected the enemy and drove him down into the valleys beneath.

The Italian artillery in the Plezzo basin has resumed the bombardment of Fort Mermann of which only the casemate remains standing. It is still firing an occasional shot.

THE DOMINIONS AND WAR MATTERS.

MR. BONAR LAW INVITES DISCUSSIONS

LONDON, Sept. 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that he was continually communicating with the Dominion Governments on war matters.

If Premiers of the Dominions were able to visit Britain as Sir Robert Borden had done, Government would warmly welcome the opportunity of similar discussions with them.

ANZACS' GALLANTRY IN GALLIPOLI.

EXPLOITS WHICH WILL LIVE IN HISTORY.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

General Sir Ian Hamilton has issued a special order, dated September 7th, congratulating the troops under Lieutenant-General Birdwood in the battle of Sari Bahr.

He says: The gallant capture of an almost impregnable line of trenches by the Australians and their gallant defence against repeated counter-attacks, are exploits which will live in history.

The troops under Major-General Sir A. Godley, particularly the New Zealanders and Australians, were called on to carry out one of the most difficult military operations ever attempted,—a night march and assault by several columns in an intricate mountainous country strongly entrenched and held by numerous and determined enemy.

Their brilliant conduct and success have won them reputation of which any country must be proud.

To the Australians and New Zealanders and the troops associated with them, Maoris, Sikhs, Gurkhas and the new troops from the old country, Sir Ian Hamilton tenders his appreciation and thanks.

AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Australian High Commissioner in London announces that the casualties in the Dardanelles among the Australians amount to 19,183 of whom 4,604 have been killed.

BULGARIA MOVING.

GENERAL MOBILISATION ORDERED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Reuter learns that the Bulgarian Minister in London has received news that general mobilisation has been ordered in Bulgaria.

SERBIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIANS REOPEN FIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A Serbian communiqué says:

The enemy on Sunday night reopened artillery fire on our positions accompanied by infantry fire and the fire of quick-firers. There was no result. Our artillery occasionally replied.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

COMPLAINT ABOUT WANT OF INFORMATION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

In the House of Commons Sir John Rees pointed out that although the campaign in Mesopotamia was most uniformly successful and carried out by our armies yet it was one about which it was most difficult to obtain information. The enormous difficulties under which our troops and the Royal Indian Marine had advanced in the Persian Gulf and on the Tigris should be appreciated and known so that the country might rejoice at the gallant exploits of their troops who not only engaged the Turks and Arabs but were in a pestilential climate and laboured against difficulties of every description.

Mr. Tennant in reply stated that the Mesopotamian operations really concerned the India Office but inasmuch as they were operations of considerable importance for which the House and the country were most grateful, he would bring to Mr. Chamberlain's notice the suggestions made and hope for fuller details of the gallant exploits.

The most Rev the Metropolitan of India accompanied by his domestic chaplain Rev. J. Godbert arrived at Ootacamand on Thursday and was received at the station by the Lord Bishop of Madras, the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, Rev. Clement Giles, Rev. H. A. D. Moorouse. Rev. John Cain and Mr. Rowlandson, Registrar of the Dieces. The Metropolitan was introduced to the Rev. S. Vedamuthu and Indian members of the C. M. S. Church Committee and garlanded. The Metropolitan resides with the Bishop of Madras during his four days' stay there.

REVOLT OF TURKISH CLERGY.

ENVER PASHA AND FOLLOWERS EXCOMMUNICATED.

PEOPLE AND ARMY ENORMOUSLY IMPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," in Rome states that numerous messages from Constantinople indicate the regular revolt of the Turkish clergy against the Young Turks, Enver Pasha and the Germans.

It is declared that a Synod of religious leaders at a meeting in Saint Sophia excommunicated Enver Pasha and his companions.

The rebellion of the clergy has enormously impressed the population and the army.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

REMARKABLE FEAT BY GURKHA SCOUTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 21st September:—

The Russians are stubbornly resisting the German advance and covering their steady retirement.

A Russian communiqué says the enemy's artillery fire has become more intense and actions are taking place on the river Eckau. In the Riga region after a desperate engagement the Russians have recaptured some trenches. Near the railway, west of Jacobstadt, there have been sharp actions 11 miles south-west of Dwinsk and the Russians have dislodged the enemy from Vidzy, 33 miles due south of Dvinsk and east of the Dvinsk-Vilna Railway, north-west of Molodetchno.

Midway between Vilna and Dwinsk fighting continues for the possession of the Vilna passages and the conduct of the Russian troops is marked by coolness and assurance under most trying conditions. On the front of the Vilna-Lida Railway and on the east bank of the Shara the position is stationary. Fighting is taking place 21 miles east of Kovel and 12 miles north of Luck.

The Italians by their artillery fire have been able to drive back the Austrians from a wood on the Carso Plateau.

DESPATCH FROM SIR IAN HAMILTON.

Sir Ian Hamilton, writing on the Dardanelles operations in May and June, says the determined valour shown by the Australian and New Zealand troops has been worthy of particular praise and describes how, after the first actions subsequent to landing, siege warfare gradually succeeded manœuvre battles in the open.

One incident specially referred to was the attack by the 6th Gurkha Scouts descending to the sea, working their way through broken ground along the shore and crawling on hands and knees up the precipitous face of the cliff. The success was due to the careful preparation and organisation by Major General H. W. Cox, commanding the 29th Indian Infantry, Lieut. Col. C. G. Bruce and Major F. A. Winter. The only practicable beaches are small cramped breaks in the lines of the cliff.

The wastage by bombardment and the wreckage of lighters and small craft led to crisis after crisis in our carrying capacity and every danger and every difficulty was doubled by the appearance of submarines. The net result of the operation was, however, a steady gain of ground.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 22nd September says:—

The Russians continue to retire from Vilna and in the centre while maintaining their positions in the extreme north and south.

A Russian communiqué says north-west of Dvinsk the Russians have driven the Germans back from their trenches by a vigorous attack. Fifteen miles southwest and south of Dvinsk fighting continue. On both sides of the Vilna-Dvinsk Railway the Germans are bombarding with heavy artillery and using poisonous gas shells. Fighting continues east of Vilna and a German communiqué mentions fighting in region 30 miles south-east of Vilna, on the southern side of the Vilna-Minsk Railway and says the troops reached the region midway between Lida and Novogrodsk, thus having cut the Vilna-Lida Railway.

The Germans have also reached points midway between Slonim and Novogrodek, 25 miles east of Slonim. Near Pinsk there has been no change. Four miles east of Luck the enemy attacked but were repulsed.

Near the Galician frontier the Russians made a successful counter-attack and in Eastern Galicia, south-east of Czort Kof. Russians have thrown back the enemy across the river Djarin.

His Holiness Sri Swmai of Uttaradi Mutt in Mysore had a temple built in Basavangudi on the site kindly granted by the Mysore Government for the purpose. Yesterday his Holiness dedicated the temple to Sri Anjaneya. A large number of people from all parts of the city and surrounding villages attended the ceremony.

TRIUMPH OF ELOQUENCE

FRENCH GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

M. VIVIANI'S PLEA FOR UNITY.

The sitting of the French Chamber, on August 26, which had been awaited with some apprehension, ended with a satisfactory majority for the Government. After a speech from the Prime Minister, M. Viviani, which the "Times" Paris Correspondent describes as "certainly the finest speech heard in France, and perhaps in the world, since the beginning of the war," a motion to adjourn until September 16 was carried by 289 to 252.

Seldom has the Chamber assembled in greater doubt as to procedure than to-day, write the correspondent on Aug. 26. Following upon last Friday's violent attack upon the Ministry of War, the Government agreed to accept the suggestion of the Socialists and Radical-Socialists that the Chamber should sit in secret committee and listen to the fullest explanations on the military and general situation.

Since the Government's acceptance the whole question had been very anxiously and closely considered by all groups. When the House met this afternoon it was known that the general sentiment of the Chamber, and even of some Radical-Socialists, was against secrecy. The Socialists, however, refused to budge, and decided to press the demand for secrecy. Such being the case, it was felt that the situation was by no means clear, and the House was crowded for what might prove to be a crucial debate.

M. Viviani, at the opening of the sitting, at once went to the tribune and, speaking with superb power and eloquence, delivered what is certainly the finest speech neard in France, and perhaps in the world, since the beginning of the war. Rapidly he outlined, in frank terms, the origin and growth of political disquiet. The Government had entertained the closest relations with the various committees of the House, to whom it had given every explanation required. If the Chamber desired to hold a secret meeting, the Government could not object, but could give to that sitting no information beyond that already furnished to the committees. In phrases vibrating with emotion and pride M. Viviani drew a picture of the Armies of the country and of the magnificence of their discipline in the face of the enemy. Parliament could not lag behind this example.

It was vitally necessary for the proper conduct of the war and diplomacy that the Government should enjoy the complete and cordial co-operation of all Parliamentarians. The Government, in brief, must have serenity if it was to govern. Its authority was derived from Parliament, and it was the duty of Parliament to give it its strength and support.

EVEN SOCIALISTS MAD WITH ENTHUSIASM.

As M. Viviani continued speaking, the applause, which was at first confined to the Right and Centre gradually spread with the growing favour of his words, until the whole House, even the Socialists, seemed mad with enthusiasm. Time after time the House rose to its feet to applaud some specially fine phrase. The ground surveyed by M. Viviani included the question of peace, and his vigour when reaffirming the unalterable demands of the Allies aroused a scene of significant enthusiasm. Before the speech it was certain that the Socialists intended to apply for a secret sitting. In view of the temper of the House at the conclusion of the speech it seemed doubtful whether the secret meeting would be mentioned again, so complete was M. Viviani's triumph. His speech has killed the crisis of the secret committee, for even if the Socialists venture to proceed with their motion, its overwhelming defeat is now assured.

At the outset of his speech M. Viviani declared that it would be painful and puerile to seek to conceal the incidents in Parliament of the last few days. It was the duty of the Government to give clear and precise explanations with regard to them, but he would not be at the tribune endeavouring to settle the incident of a day, if similar incidents were to arise in the future. He was confident that in the interests of the country they would maintain the necessary union between Parliament and the Government, and that co-operation existed between the Government and the committees. He did not accept all these reports and criticisms, but declared that by its silent effort Parliament rendered the greatest service to the country. It was admitted that some departments of the War Office had committed errors which had now been remodied. Definite results had been attained, and it was because in the near future they would harvest even more certain results that they must banish depressing pessimism. France, thanks to the efforts of her sons, to the collaboration of Parliament, and to the criticisms inherent to the Parliamentary regime, was equal to her task.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

She had given her Army material strength of numbers, moral strength, equality, love of justice, and hatred of oppression.

All her children in the hour of peril united under the banner of those ideas without which there could be no free men on the field of battle. M. Viviani continued:—

I know that the German Press talks of our divisions. There are divergences of thought and speech, which are the natural accompaniment of freedom and the consequence of the traditions of the French Revolution. It would be fatal if there were anywhere in France a body of people, no matter how small, who thought of premature peace. The only Frenchmen I know are agreed upon the aim and are prepared to renew the vow that we will only cease the struggle when we have ensured the triumph of right, prevented the return of the crimes of the enemy, restored, wholly, heroic Belgium, and have recaptured our Alsace and our Lorraine. Our adversaries had thought our country was undermined by dissensions, and they have seen men of all parties perform their duty as soldiers in rushing to the frontier, their duty as men in rising up for right and liberty.

In such times as these Parliament must prove its trust in the Government, not by an ephemeral vote, but by a permanent adhesion of hearts and minds. Parliament must give us the necessary strength. It must keep us, or throw us out. No half measures are possible. I invite you to this necessary conciliation. Let us continue to think of the country and all will be easy.

M. Viviani received an ovation on leaving the tribune.

INDIAN SOLDIERS AND THEIR BABY FRIENDS.

Photo by "Central News."

Wherever Indian sepoys are located in England the children are having the time of their lives. At the seaside resorts, where convalescent Indian wounded are staying, they spend most of their days amusing the children on the seashore and the latter are delighted with their Indian friends who never get tired of playing with them. This delightful snapshot was taken on the South Coast.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SEVERAL NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The Hindu University Bill is likely to remain non-contentious when it comes up for final consideration on the 1st October and it may be taken as certain that there will be no amendments of any kind.

Several members left Simla to-day for their stations including Mr. Setalvad for Bombay and Mr. Banerjea for Calcutta. The Raja of Muhamadabad will be leaving by the 25th. instant.

It is understood that several non-official Bills will come up before the Imperial Legislative Council during the cold weather session which will presumably begin in February.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's two Bills one relating to Registration Act and another relating to the Transfer of Property Act are before the Secretary of State.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad's Bill dealing with Hindu and Mussalman disposition of property is now before the Government of India. The object of the measure is to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to dispose of property by will for the benefit of unborn persons within certain limits. Several non-official members have some other legislative measures in view.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council fixed for the 1st October Mr. Crant will move for the consideration of the Frontier Constabulary Bill, which will be passed.

Both the Enemy Trading Bill and the Inland Steam Vessels Bill will be considered and passed.

On the motion of Sir Harcourt Butler the Hindu University Bill will be considered and passed.

It is expected his Excellency the Viceroy will address the meeting.

WHEAT CONFERENCE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The Wheat Conference opened this evening, Sir William Clark presiding. All wheat growing provinces were represented.

Proposals have come up before the Government of India for the revision of the scale of Terminal Tax at Cawnpore. They are under consideration.

The Metropolitan will visit Simla next month.

It is understood that a reply has been received from the Secretary of State relating to the memorial of Chaplains for increased pay and pension, details of which will be published in due course.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

Commenting on the Hon. Mr. Shafi's resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council, in favour of official representation of India in the Imperial Conference, the Statesman" says:—

"That India is entitled to a place in the Imperial Conference is a proposition which can scarcely be disputed. As Lord Hardinge justly said, to discuss questions affecting the defence of the Empire without counting India, would be to ignore the value and interests of the greatest military asset outside the United Kingdom. To discuss trade questions without India would be to disregard England's best customer. No Dominion compares with her in the services which she renders to the Empire at large or can offer the same market for British manufactures while by the part which she has played in the great war she has shown that she is no stranger within the bounds of British Rule, but a zealous and patriotic member of the British Empire."

The "Englishman" commenting on the same subject says:—

"India claims with justice to be represented directly at the Imperial Conference. Fortunately, there is no question as to personnel of that representation. The Viceroy indicated that the best representatives would be the Secretary of State and one or two official representatives from India, nominated in consultation with the Viceroy. The mover and supporters of the resolution in the Imperial Council rightly recognise that for the present at all events representation by officials is the only practical way. As Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis said, officials as a body are capable and well informed and by reason of their close touch with the people are in the best position to act as representatives of India. It is impossible in fact to conceive of any other form of representation. There are some unpractical people we know, who imagine that they themselves would be the best possible representatives of India in the Imperial Conference. But the Imperial Conference is composed of practical men trained in the art of Government and representatives not of the more or less vocal sections but of the whole dominions."

The "Empire" says:—The appearance of India in the councils of the Empire is undoubtedly a right she can claim not for her recent display of layalty or recent service but on far more recognisable grounds, on those of equity, justice, and sound Imperial principle. If the British Empire is to progress as a great world power it is essential that every part of it should have an opportunity of presenting its views, its special problems its particular difficulties and the question of its relationship to the other component parts whenever there is a meeting in which Imperial representatives have gathered together.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

Commenting on the Hon. Mr. Shafi's Resolution the "Leader" writes:—"India's representation in the Imperial Conference will give sentimental satisfaction to our countrymen. If the representation will be of the Government and not of the people of India the feeling will be qualified to some extent; at any rate the satisfaction will not be more than sentimental. It will, however, be an improvement even then if the Government will nominate a non-official Indian public man as India's representative. We are not ignorant of the fact that England and the Dominions are only represented by officials. But those who have thought it necessary to remind us of this do not bear in mind that those officials are themselves representatives of the people, the latter enjoying self-government."

The paper, however, thanks the Viceroy for his high-minded utterance on the Resolution.

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

Commenting on Mr. Mahomed Shafi's resolution the "Hindu" while heartily appreciating the sympathetic and statesmanlike utterance of the Viceroy and thanking the Home Government for their obvious sympathy, writes:—"If India is, as admitted on all hands, an integral part of the Empire and for the reasons so cogently set forth by our noble Viceroy has a right to be represented at the Imperial Conference the Imperial Government is bound to see that India is admitted to the membership of the Conerence and to a participation in its deliberations. The inclusion of India into the Conference, cannot be a matter for the decision of other members of the Conference, to be admitted or rejected at their discretion, That a doubt can exist at all, in respect of India's inclusion as a member of the Conference, notwithstanding her overwhelming claim, shows the equivocal character of her political status. The time is indeed now ripe, in the opinin of all thoughtful persons, European and Indian, for India to be given the status of a self-governing country."

Referring to the representative for India the "Hindu" observes: "We hope that the concession of having a representative of India at the Imperial Conference when finally granted, will not be witheld away by the appointment of any person in that capacity other than a non-official Indian enjoying the full confidence and esteem of the people of India."

The "Indian Patriot" observes: The recognition of India's position as an integral portion of the Empire, placing her on a footing of equality with other portions, will undoubtedly strengthen the contentment and loyalty of her people and will make them more active in serving the cause of the Empire. The common current of thought which now runs throughout the Empire, is the best solvent of old prejudices as much as comradeship in war."

"The Madras Mail" does not doubt that the Conference will cordially respond to the appeal for representation made by India, but points out that the desire of a large majority of educated Indians in having a non-official representative is not consistent with the constitution of the Conference. It adds: Besides the Secretary of State for India there must be other representatives drawn from India herself and that it would be distinctly advantageous to the Conference and gratifying to Indian sentiment to choose an Indian who must be an official. To allow non-official India some voice in the selection, the "Mail" suggests that the best course would be to invite the Imperial Legislative Council or non-official members of it to suggest two or three names from which a final selection would be made.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to 11th September, 1915, are less by Rs. 6,757 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

Mr. R. W. Church, Engineer Railway Board, leaves Simla to-day for the coalfields and will arrive at Calcutta by the end of October.

Mr. N. W. Synnott, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkand Railway is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. D. C. Grange, Traffic Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent during the absence of Mr. L. E. Vining on privilege leave.

Mr. G. S. Goss, Assistant Loco Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway on special duty under the Director of Ordnance Inspection, is appointed to officiate as a District Loco Superintendent.

The damage done by fire at the godown of the Central Jute Mill, Goosery, Howrah, is estimated at something like Rs. 6,000.

DISILLUSIONMENT IN GERMNY.

NEUTRAL'S VIEW.

COUNTRY "HASTENING TO RUIN."

A personage belonging to a neutral State has given the "Matin" impressions gathered during a recent visit to Berlin.

"In the German capital," he remarks, "you see chiefly women, old men, and children, and a continual passing to and fro of wounded soldiers and men returning to the front after a visit to their families. But Berlin has the appearance of a dissolute city, and there is more vice to be met with than there was in the pleasure resorts of Paris before the war. Up to 1 a.m. the cafes and bars of Berlin remain open. Only the dancing halls are closed."

Motor-cars are difficult to find. There is a lack of petrol, for the Germans have not succeeded in finding a substitute. There is also a lack of rubber. The harvest has been good, and food is plentiful, though very dear. Germany has copper in abundance, procured from the Swedish mines. The ore is treated in Sweden, and then imported for the needs of the Austro-German armies. The meat reserves appear to be diminishing, as the sale has just been regulated. Within the last few days meat-cards have made their appearance, similar to those for bread.

A MORAL BLOCKADE.

In the other towns, more than in the capital, the visitor notices the absence of adult men, and receives the impression that the male contingent of the population is exhausted. The increased cost of articles of prime necessity assumes disquieting proportions. These, says the neutral informant of the "Matin," are facts. Now for appreciations.

Germany is hermetically sealed as regards the entrance of news from abroad. The traveller, on entering and leaving the country, is thoroughly searched—his person, his trunks, parcels, everything, by a crowd of functionaries none too obliging. All his papers are confiscated, subjected to a searching investigation, and then returned to his domicile—an excellent way of learning the nature of the written matter imported and the address of the traveller. The most private papers, even those of your pocket-book, have to be deposited, and are scrutinised. It is a moral blockade.

"What is the state of mind of the Germans? In my opinion the people want peace. It bears sadly the loss of its numerous soldiers who are falling daily; the great burden of the war weighs heavily on its weary shoulders, and discontent grows in proportion to the cost of living. As a proof of this I take the attitude of the Berliners on the day that Warsaw fell. The taking of Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland, called forth no popular enthusiasm or stir. Only the official flags appeared at the windows. In the streets there was silence and also disillusion, for it was manifest that the enemy's army had escaped the encirclement and annihilation which the staff hoped for.

"The people would like to have done with it. It desires peace. The Kaiser's proclamation on August 1, the anniversary of the declaration of war, fell flat.

"The people does not show its discontent, which is smouldering like the embers beneath the ashes. The haughty arrogance of the beginning of the war has given place to depression. It does not believe bulletins of victory any more, it counts its dead and suffers in silence. It receives official manifestations of joy in silence. In the course of my stay at Berlin I have had occasion to ponder over the deep truth of the saying of one of your great revolutionaries: 'The silence of the peoples is the lesson of Kings.'"

In conclusion the neutral adds an anecdote. Princess Victoria Louise, the Kaiser's daughter, was lunching at the well-known Esplanade Hotel (of which the Kaiser is a shareholder) with the Prince of Lippe. All round were diplomats' tables. At one of these tables sat members of the Turkish Embassy. Further on were neutrals. The Princess took up the "Matin," one of the first numbers of August, which spoke of the Kaiser. Raising her voice so as to be heard she said it was wrong to blame her father, "who had not desired the war."

The "Matin's" informant summed up his impressions thus:

"It is my settled conviction that Germany is hastening to ruin. She is not yet at the end of her tether, but there are manifest signs of exhaustion. The violent popular desire for peace is a significant symptom. One sees traces of attrition and weariness in Germany which are not to be met with in France. Hold fast; resist all suggestions of peace; you will crush Germany."

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

At the High Court this afternoon Justices Greaves and Walmsely disposed of the appeal preferred by Hira Lal Biswas who was convicted under the Arms Act for having in possession a mauser pistol known to be one of those stolen from Messrs. Rodda and Company, by the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

On receipt of some information the police searched the room occupied by the appellant along with Radha Charan Pramanik. These two persons along with two others who were found in the same room, were arrested and sent up but the Magistrate acquitted the other two and convicted the appellant and Radha Charan and sentened them to two years, rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships held that the appellant was rightly convicted and dismissed his appeal.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will leave Ganeshkhind on the night of the 4th October for Bombay; they will leave Bombay on the night of the 8th October for Poona, and motor up from Poona to Mahableshwar on the morning of the 9th October.

It is understood that Sir Harvey Adamson will vacate the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma by the end of October. Sir Harcourt Butler will be leaving Calcutta by the third week of October and relieve Sir Harvey Adamson on the 28th. Sir Sankar Nair will take up the Education Membership at Delhi about the same time.

It is officially announced that Mr. Justice H. Walmsley, I.C.S., temporary Additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court is appointed a permanent Judge of that Court vice Mr. Justice Coxe, I.C.S., resigned, and Mr. B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., is appointed in place of Mr. Justice Walmsley.

The Junagad Darbar have offered three armed aeroplanes to the Government for use at the Front. The offer has been accepted.

Mr. Kazi Kibiruddin having withdrawn his candidature for the election of an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Mahomedan community of the City of Bombay in place of the late Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, the other candidate has been declared duly elected.

Mrs. Annie Besant will reach Calcutta on the 5th October and will stay there for two days. She will deliver two lectures, the subjects being "Why India should have Home Rule?" and "Theosophy and War."

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Judges in the Small Cause Court, Bombay, vice Mr. A. K. Donald, Barrister-at-Law, retiring:—

Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri, LL.B., to be Second Judge.

Mr. Husain Badr-ud-din Tyabji, LL.M. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, to be Third Judge.

Mr. Scrabji Framji Bilimoria, LL.B., to be Fourth Judge.

Mr. Manekji Dorabji Kanga, LL.B., to be Fifth Judge.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Revised Rules relating to the examinations of Assistant Collectors are published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

Captain E. M. Barett, who has been for some time on the Rangoon-Moulmein run holding special pilot licenses for both ports, has been appointed Marine Superintendent, British India Steam Navigation Company, in place of the late Captain A. Mackinlay.

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association a series of popular lectures is to be delivered next cold weather in Madras, in which leading medical men of the city will take part. The first lecture will come ox in the last week of November when Surgeon-General Bannerman will lecture and H. E. the Governor will preside. If required these lectures will be delivered in the vernacular in different towns.

With refence to Government Notification No. 1138, dated the 7th April 1915, announcing *inter alia* that from the year 1916 the examination for middle school scholarships will be held in the month of April instead of in September as hitherto and that no examination for these scholarships will be held in the current year, it is now directed that a student who would have been eligible to compete at the examination had it been held in September in the current year but will not, under the age rule, be eligible in April 1916 should, as a special case, be regarded as qualified to appear for the examination in the latter month.

HOW KOVNO FELL.

GERMAN TRIBUTE TO RUSSIAN FIRE.

Dr. Paul Michaelis, the special correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt, sends a lively description of the splendid stand made by the Russians, despite overwhelming odds at Kovno.

"I spoke yesterday," he says, "with a sergeant-major who had been three times wounded. He said the front trenches had been simply hell. The Russians kept both the trenches and the connections with the rear under artillery fire without a moment's intesmission day and night. Half the battalion was ten days in the trenches without being able to obtain warm food. They could only obtain the 'iron rations' (which they carry for emergency). They were not much afraid of the Russians themselves beiause they knew the front trenches were the safest, as the Russians almost always fired too high; but the uninterrupted artillery fire made their eyes stand out of their sockets. . . Wild fights with the bayonet and a plentiful use of hand grenades accompanied the storming of Fort No. 2."

FRANK RUSSIAN OFFICER.

The other side of the picture was presented to the correspondent by two Russian officers whom he was able to interview after their capture. One of them was by profession the captain of a Volga steamer, the other was a professional soldier. They told him that for days they had been in the foremost firing line without warm food. The German artillery fire was "appalling." The section staff had retired some time since, and when their telephone connections also broke down they were made prisoners, some twenty of them together.

The younger professional officer showed, says Dr. Michaelis, "a pretty considerable self-assertion. He asserted that it would make no difference to Russia if Germany should capture Moscow and Petrograd and even reach Siberia. 'In the end,' he claimed, 'Russia will still be great and Germany small.' He declared openly that he would give no parole and would try to escape. He was a fatalist and said that things would be as they must be. I do not know how much of this was bravado and how much was meant seriously, but in any case I did not gain the impression that the conviction of German superiority was general in the Russian Army."

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MISDIRECTION TO THE JURY IN A MURDER CASE.

BOTH ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

FAKIRA APPAYA AND RAMA NINGAPPA VS. THE KING-EMPEROR.

These were two companion criminal appeals against the decision of Mr. Montgommery, Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who tried and convicted both the accused under section 302 I. P. C. for having commited the murder of one Yemnappa and sentenced them both to transportation for life.

THE PROSECUTION STORY.

The facts alleged by the prosecution are briefly these:—

The deceased Yemnappa was a blackguard and a bully and he was in the habit of debauching other men's wives and as a natural and inevitable consequence of such conduct he was done to death. His dead body was found in a field in the village of Mugudkhan, Hubli, on Tuesday 9th February 1915 in an advanced state of decomposition. It was alleged by the posecution that he was done to death in the house of the first accused with her connivance and in her presence by the other four accused. The deceasd was decoyed by Yemnawa from his house to hers where he was throttled and killed by the accused.

The accused Fakira made a full confession before the Committing Magistrate Mr. Mexwell, of his guilt. He admitted that he pointed out to the police the spot in the field where the earth was smelling of some decaying organic matter. The guilt of the second accused Rama depended on what the first accused had stated before the Committing Magistrate.

The Sessions Judge agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury found the present appellants guilty of murder and sentenced them to transportation for life under section 302 I. P. C. The other three accused were acquitted in the Lower Court.

It was contended on behalf of the first accused that the Sessions Judge had misdirected the jury in that he told the jury that the confession of the accused was admissible even though he was induced to make it by the Patil Amiappagowada. The confession was not true as it was not corroborated by the medical evidence. The Panchnamas were inadmissible in evidence and the Sessions Judge misdirected the jury in referring to them in his charge.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Batchelar after stating the facts of the case observed that the trial was held before a jury and the jury was unanimous against the accused. Nigawa, the mistress of the deceased, made a confession in which she said that the murder was committed by Rama, the second accused, and she did not name the present appellants. The present appellant Fakira made a statement before the Committing Magistrate, which was of a confessional character and was subsequently repudiated in the Sessions Court on the ground that it was made on the promises held out by the Patil. There could be no doubt from the record of the case that the conviction of the accused was based entirely on the statement before the Committing Magistrate. The record did contain one or two fragments of evidence which would be of service to the prosecution but they were of minor importance and the conviction could not be based on them. His Lordship considered them unimportant pieces of evidence, and the conviction could not stand or fall on them.

CONFESSION CAUSED BY INDUCEMENT.

The first point, urged before the Court, was that the appellants' statement was a confession and as such it fell within the provision of section 24 of the Evidence Act. It was caused by the inducement or promise proceeding from a person in authority and sufficient to give the appellant ground that he would gain some advantage in reference to proceedings against him. The Government Pleader said that that statement could not fall within section 24 of the Evidence Act and fell exclusively under section 287 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As the appellant was entitled to succeed on an independent point His Lordship did not give any opinion upon the provisions of the sections of the two statutes. His Lordship assumed for the purposes of the present case that the Government Pleader was right that section 287 of the Criminal Procedure Code must govern the case and in consequence the statement was properly receivable in evidence. In the main the argument before the Court had taken a form that the Judge had omitted certain capital points in his charge to the jury. It was argued that the verdict of the jury must be set aside on the ground of misdirection of jury by the Judge. It was, His Lordship thought clear from the authorities that in certain cases there was no distinctiin between misdirection and non-direction but it was not so in the present case. Upon this point His Lordship cited the opinion of Markby J. in 20 W.R., page 41. In 4 Bom., L. R., 686, the Division Bench if this Court consisting of Sir L. Jenkins and Batty J. set aside the verdict of the jury on the ground that the Judge had omitted to call the attention of the jury to matters of prime importance. In Reg. v. Fatehchand, 5 Bom., H. C. R., page 85, Sir Charles Sargent took the same view of the responsibility of the Judge in his summing up to the jury. It was clear, therefore, that the authorities were in favour of the appellants.

POINTS OF CAPITAL IMPORTANCE OMITTED IN CHARGE TO JURY.

His Lordship thought that in the present case the Sessions Judge had prejudiced the appellant by omitting in the charge to the jury points of capital importance. From the charge as delivered to the jury it was apparent that the jury had no option but to believe the confession. Among the points which His Lordship thought the jury ought to have been informed was the circumstance that a month had elapsed before the appellant was arrested and the time of making the statement. His Lordship thought that the Judge was mistaken in telling the jury that the Patil Amiappagowda was not a person in authority. He was the Patil of the village as the evidence showed and he was the person who arrested one of the accused. With regard to the meaning of the word "person in authority" His Lordship referred to 9, Bom., H. C. R. On the evidence His Lordship held that the Patil was a person in authority according to the Evidence Act. Another matter of primary importance which the Judge ought to have brought to the notice of the jury that the woman Ningawa had no visible reason to omit the name of the appellant in her statement. The Judge was wrong in leaving the jury to decide whether certain matter was admissible in evidence. It was a matter for the Judge and not for the jury under section 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Judge did misdirect the jury and he would therefore set aside the conviction and sentence and discharge the accused.

With regard to the second appellant His Lordship observed that as the first appellant was discharged, the second appellant ought to be discharged.

Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the first appellant.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the second appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.
C 15

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

DISPUTE OVER COTTON TRANSACTIONS

(Before the Chief Judge.)

MESSRS SAMRATHRAI KHETSIDAS V. MESSRS VASANJI SHIVJI.

The plaintiffs are shroffs in Bombay and have a firm and a ginning factory at Mandesaur. The defendants are cotton merchants at Bombay and make purchases of cotton upcountry through their agents or servants. The defendants had a servant at Mandesaur called Devji and also known there as Khairajbhoy. Through him the defendants purchased from the plaintiffs' Mandesaur firm 625 unpressed bales of cotton of the value of Rs. 29,228 in all and paid Rs. 28,252 on account. The plaintiffs sued to recover the balance with interest amounting to Rs. 1,004.

The defendant's main contention was that a lot of 16 unpressed bales of the value of Rs. 813 debited against them by the plaintiffs was not purchased by them but was bought by their Mandesaur agents Messrs. Lakhmidass Kanji.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appearerd for the plaintiffs and Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna represented the defendants.

After both parties had examined on commission their respective witnesses at Mandesaur, the Chief Judge took their evidence and heard them here.

The Judge held that the sale of the lot in question by the plaintiffs' Mandesaur firm to the defendants through their servant Devji was proved. The plaintifs' Mandesaur books were regularly kept and were reliable. The defendants, agents Lakhmidass Kanji, had sued the plaintiffs at Mandesaur and that suit was pending when the transaction in question took place. The plaintiffs had therefore, reason not to deal with that firm. Even if Devji did not intend to buy for the defendants but for Lakhmidass Kanji, he was held out by the defendants as their agent and as the plaintiffs dealt with him as such, the defendants were bound by his act. The Judge, therefore, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with costs, and certified Rs. 51 as their professional costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 24TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

79-15—Payne and Co, H E Bode and Sons a firm v Lalji Doongersey and Co a firm, Shroff D and D, Part heard.

108-15—Mulla and Mulla, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtullakhan, Captain & Vaidya.

1012-14.—D. J. Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri & ors, v. Maneckji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G. W & Co.

18-15—Malvi H M and R. Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Meghji, N. C. Dalal.

310-15.—Little & Co Aboo-Bucker Abdul Raheman & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Lachminarayen, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

336-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Vardhwan Brothers Limited, v. Shamchandra Rampratap, Malvi H M & R.

390-15.—Ardshir H D & Co, Bai Kashibai & anr, v. Fulchand Hirji, Motichand & D.

515-15.—Surajmal & Co, Nandlal Bhewamram v. Abubakar Abdul Rehman, & anr, Little & Co.

361-15.—Mulji & Th. Narbaddabai alias Bawli v. Basil Norman Lang & ors, S Metham B & Co, Madh K & Ch, Mirza M & M.

551-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Rampratap Monghilal, a firm v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

189-15.—Madh K & Ch, Damodherdas Vandrawandas v. Devidas Vandravandas, Edgelow G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing & Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

179-14—Daphtary F and D, Haji Arjun Gulam Hoosein a firm v The Bombay pesay v Withoba Sambhaji Telly & and Africa Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Matubhai J and M, Part heard.

146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Company v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld. (in Liquidation, & anr), Matubhai J & M.

582-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Goverdhandas v. Fatehmahomed Haji Joosub, & anr, Captain & V. Bhai K & Gir.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharmsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, In Person. Jamseetji R & D.

394-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Limji Nowroji Banaji v. Limji Nowroji Banaji & ors, Merwanji K & Co, Little & Co, Ardeshir H D & Co.

347-15.—Pandia & Co, Harsi Keshanji v. Bai Rukhanabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

348-15.—Pandia & Co, Mulji Bharanal, v. Bai Rukhmabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

382-15.—Madh K & Ch, Sakarchand Meraj & anr, v. Premchand Odhavji & Co, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

407-15.—Payne & Co, Alladin Hashund v. Noorbanubai, widow, Captain & V.

459-15.—Kharas & Co, Govind Janba Patel v. Bai Hirabai, widow, & ors, M. B Chothia.

133-15.—Craigie B & C, Sir Shapurji Broacha & anr, v. Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Baronet, Ard H D & Co.

136-15—Craigie B and Co, Sir Shapurji Broacha and anr v Vasantrao Anandrao Dabolkar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1498-14.—Malvi H M & R, Kaikhusru Framji Marker v. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Wadia, Edg G W & Co.

1135-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, v. Ganesh Sakharam Sardisai, Khand L & M.

711-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v Vithaldas Rowji and ors, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G.

400-14.—Captain & V, Mahomed Roshan Bari & ors, Abdul Mahomed Abdulla Muktaboy, Ard H D & Co.

138-15.—Unwalla P & P, Kandaji Jacoo v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N & Co, Kh L & M, Bhai K & G, Little & Co.

1268-14.—Patell & Ez, Eleji Umarsey, a firm, v. W & A Graham, a firm, Craigie B & C.

S C Ct 642-23013-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham, & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez.

427-13.—Patell & Ez, Bai Hooseinbai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul Kayune Abdul Hoosein & anr, Mans H M & Co.

1145-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, (illegible) widow, v. Moolji Chagpal, Madhowji K & Ch.

412-15.—Surajmal & Co, Motichand Rupchand & ors, v. Multani Tolaram Nebandas & anr, Malvi H M & R.

193-15.—Manecklal & Co., Gangubai, widow, v. Vithal Manohar Chawan, & ors, Mehta D & L, Rustomji & G, Manecklal & Co.

802-15—Payne and Co, Monghibai widow and anr v Madhowji Laljibhai and ors, Captain and Vaidva.

858-14.—Mans H M & Co, Mariambibi, widow, v. Ashabai, widow, & ors, Captain & V, F P Pavri, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

3-15—Mans H M and Co, Chaturbhuj Gopalji v Vasanji T Halai and ors, Madhowji K & C, Part heard, from 7-9-15.

965-15—Payne and Co, Abdul Hoosein Ibrahimji and ors v Abdulalli Ebrahimji Amin and Desai.

Long Causes.

194-14—Edg G W & Co Messrs Hirachand Vanechand a firm v. Shriram Fatichand and ors Bhaishanker K & G.

221-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haridas Naranji & anr, v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

768-13—Daphtary F & D Rai Saheb Keshersing Chandmal, v. Shivnath Shriram, Tyabji D & Co.

1380-14—Jehangir S M & H Edalji Cowasji Patel v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash Dubash & Co.

779-14—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai Widow v. Parwatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

758-14—Mulla and M Tillockchand Mamraj a firm v. Surajmal Leherchand a firm Surajmal & Co.

1293-14—N C Dalal Moreshwar Malwankar v. Soorajbai Widow & anr Patell & Ez Edgelow G W & Co.

1369-14—Mulla and M Jainambai and anr v. Maneckbai Widow & anr.

1222-14—N C Dalal Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai Widow and anr Patell and Ez Edgelow G W & Co.

644-14—Payne and Co Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Saruchand Hukumchand a firm Malvi H M & R.

195-14—Madhawji & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a firm & ors Khanderao L & M Sabnis and G Edgelow G W & Co.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thakor Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

514—15—Madhowji K & C Shiv Narayen Buldeodas a firm v Tillockchand Kaiyanmal a firm Merwanji K & Co.

O. S. 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

443-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C C T 732-26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thakker Lukhundas Pragji Mulji & Tha.

TUTICORIN ELECTION SUIT.

DAMAGES FOR REFUSING TO REGISTER VOTOR'S NAME.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Justices Ayling and Seshagiri Iyer in the suit for Rs. 1,000 damages against the Chairman of the Tuticorin Municipality and the Identifying Officer in connectoin with an election held at Tuticorin, for refusing to register the name of Venkatachellam Pillai as a person entitled to vote on behalf of a firm registered in the voters' list as Dravyam Pillai. Another petition sent by Dravyam Pillai and Venkatachellam Pillai nominating Venkatachellam as a representative was rejected on the ground that the latter's name was not in the voters' list.

It was contended against the lower Court's decision who had dismissed the suit, that the action of rejecting the petition was not bonafide and that the duty of the Chairman was to hold an enquiry. The summary rejection was illegal and wrongful and no express malice was necessary. The defence was that the chairman has no power to vary the voters' list.

Their Lordships held that registering the name of a person as entitled to vote on behalf of a firm was no variation of the voters' list. The chairman was bound to hold an enquiry if he felt any doubt and the summary rejection without enquiry was inconsistent with the bona-fides on his part. Their Lordships awarded Rs. 50 as damages to the plaintiff and costs throughout. The case against the identifying officer was not pressed.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Sub-Inspector Gole charged one Sakalchand Mayachand, a Marwadi, with receiving stolen property, namely a diamond ring valued at about Rs. 530 belonging to a woman named Sofie, who resides in Foras Road.

It was proved that Sofie's servant Gangabai stole the ring which was pledged with the accused for Rs. 20.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

THEFT OF A BAG OF GINGER.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Gopal Rama who was a mucadum of coolies at the Grant Road Station was charged with stealing a bag of ginger, valued at Rs. 14 from the goods yard at the Grant Road Station.

On the 11th of November, last year a coolie named Sakharam Govind was arrested with the bag in his possession. But on his representing that it was given to him by Gopal, who was his mucadum he was let off. Gopal had, however, disappeared, and was arrested by Head Constable Nizamuddin on the 22nd instant at Foras Road.

The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF PIPES FROM BORAH BURIAL GROUND.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Mahomedally Peerbhoy, a Borah Plumber was charged by Inspector Fern with stealing cast iron pipes valued at Rs. 32 from the Borah Burial ground at Narelwadi.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, with Mr. D. F. Dastoor, pleader, appeared for the Secretary and Trustee of the Burial ground. Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, and Mr. H. J. Dalal, pleaders were for the defence.

It was proved that the accused who was working as a plumber on the properties of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons was arrested in June last on a charge of stealing some cast-iron pipes and subsequently convicted. Mr. Karimbhoy was informed after a time that cast-iron pipes from the Burial ground had also been removed.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75, with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to the Secretary of the burial ground.

HAT ORDERED TO BE DETAINED IN COURT.

CALCUTTA MAGISTRATE'S OFFENDED SENSE OF DIGNITY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

An amusing incident occurred on Wednesday in the Court of the officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate. An Anglo-Indian gentleman was seen leaving the Court room wearing his hat. The Magistrate drew the attention of the Court-Inspector, who called out "hat off." The Magistrate sent for the offender. This gentleman profusely apologised for his inadvertence.

The Magistrate, pardoned the offender, but apparently to meet the ends of justice ordered the detention of the hat till the rising of the Court. The order was carried out to the amusement of spectators, but proved a source of great discomfiture to the owner, who had to remain in the Court for some time before his hat was restored to him.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT NAGPUR

ARRANGEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 23.

Arrangements for holding a Provincial Conference are proressing. The Hon. Rao Bahadur Mudholkar and others in Berar have been written to regarding the proceedings of Sunday's meeting. A Reception Committee, representative of all parties, is to be formed shortly with the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis as Chairman.

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Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

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Scott's Clubs.

	Rs.	a.
Driver, Brassies, Cleeks, Irons, Jiggers, Mashies, „, Niblicks, Putters	5	4

Cann and Taylor's.

Drivers	5	4
Brassies	5	4
Putters, Cleeks, Mashies, Mashie Irons, Jiggers, Ladies' Putters, „ Cleeks	5	0

Cann and Taylor's.—contd.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Mashies	5	0

Mill's Aluminium Clubs.

Drivers, Brassies, Putters, Braid Mills..	6	8

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Model "V" Drivers	6	0
„ Brassies	6	0
Crescent Mashies.., „ Lofters.., „ Cleeks	5	4

Auchterlonie's Clubs.

Dreadnought Drivers	6	8
„ Brassies		8
Drivers		5
Irons	6	5

Auchterlonie's Clubs.—contd.

	Rs.	a.
Brassy Drivers, Cleeks, Lofting Irons, Bulger Brassies, Ladies' Drivers, „ Brassies	5	12
	5	0
	5	0
	5	8
	5	8
	5	12

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Vulcan Dreadnought	5	12
Driver Bulger, Brassy „, Cleeks, Lofting Irons, Niblicks, Mashies, Gun-metal Putters	5	4
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Fitting extra	0	4

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THE ROAD TO BREST.

GERMAN STRUGGLE IN THE SWAMPS.

DESCRIBED BY ONE OF THEMSELVES

The "Daily Mail" quotes the following despatch dated August 18, sent by H. Dammert, War Correspondent with Mackensen's Army, to the Berlin newspaper "Der Tag." It shows not only the amazing heroism of the Russian fight for Brest, but also how the Germans overcame some of the difficulties of the great marshes near Brest.

Military theory says that one road is just enough for the despatch of supplies sufficient for two army corps. For weeks in Southern Poland the supplies for a whole army have been forwarded over a single road.

Theoretically it is understood that the lakes and swampy region east and west of the Bug, the home of the Rokitno swamps, exclude any military operations. But now that it is necessary to force the enemy back to Brest Litovsk through this region the impossible is taking place. Woods and marshes offer no protection to the enemy. Paths through this waste land are found, although with difficulty.

Through these marshes, which are not so boggy as would appear in the maps in the fine weather we are at present enjoying, Mackensen's troops have always kept on the heels of the retreating Russians. But this wild country, which some of the Russians thought would protect them from pursuit, has caused the army the greatest difficulties. Nature has placed innumerable "forts"—miles of them—that stand guard over Brest Litovsk. The best Russian reserves were opposed to Mackensen, but the lakes, swamps, and primeval forests enhanced the difficulties. Every day brings fresh ones especially where the narrowness of the path prevents the troops from marching under protecting guns.

DUG-IN IN BLACK LAND.

After the capture of Seenplatte, north of the village of Lenczna, the Russians took up a strong position north of the lake and dug themselves in among the black moorland. They surrounded their position with barbed wire. On the morning of August 11 our infantry prepared an attack. An artillery duel was followed by the storming of the Russian position. The Russians fired gallantly on our oncoming troops, holding their trenches to the last. Some few remained along after the others had retreated and raked our men from their well-selected cover until they were picked off one by one. No real progress was made till the afternoon.

We are now some days' march from the outer fortifications if Brest Litovsk. These day marches are not easy. The Russian Army, always pressed closer together, can get reinforcements and more and more munitions from the fortress that is so near, and it fights desperately every inch of the way. The dangerous position of the Russian armies thrown back from the Narew and from the Vistula to Brest Litovsk renders it necessary for them to old Mackensen's army at bay as long as possible.

Our superior numbers enabled us on August 13 to push the Russians back a distance of sixteen miles. The Russians had entrenched themselves with enormous care. Their lines were the work of weeks. The trenches were lined with boards and strengthened with cross-beams, upon which rested huge iron rails. We had the utmost difficulty in storming them, and then we were forced to follow up without a moment's rest.

The next day we had to follow on over the sandy path while the artillery crawled after us with indescribable difficulty. Its path lay through swamps; right and left of each of the few roads were bottomless morasses.

Height 191 rises like a nose in the flat land, nestling close to a village. We are stationed in the village of H—. On the height and on either side the Russians have protecting forest behind them. The whole section is bordered sideways by swamps. Thus only a frontal attack is possible.

STORMING HEIGHT 191.

I lie in a dug-out some hundred yards from the first of the Russian trenches that on the height resemble the stories of a house. The enemy is in a position to watch every movement we make. Already attacks have been made three times in vain. The firing lines of our infantry approach nearer and nearer to the Russian line. The Russians are still very lively. Bullets sing past our ears. Screaming and whimpering come the enemy shells. We watch every explosion curiously to see whether Saint Florian has brought it a little nearer or a little farther from us. The shells are fairly large, but they undoubtedly stir up more dust than do actual damage. The fire of our artillery becomes more vigorous, and there is a satanic pleasure in watching how it bangs the enemy trenches. We hit the mark again. We see how the yellowy figures who escape with a whole skin jump to one side. Blow follows blow.

The Russians have no time to notice the riflemen who come within storming distance. Paralysed, they await their last hour from the next shell. Those with the strongest nerves flee into the forest. The time has come to cease fire. With a hurrah our storming party rushes into the Russian trenches.

In a few minutes the nose is climbed, Height 191 is taken. Then there is a sideway movement into the forest. A mighty thundering is heard. The Russian artillery is firing on the height with shrapnel. Also from the flat land on the right of the height is the enemy thrown into the wood. Wounded come back. They were bandaged in the fighting line and are going into the village to the reception place set apart for them.

Russian prisoners and scouts run by. They are smiling all over their faces, more than delighted to have come out of the storm alive, and hasten, crouching, to get away from the hail of bullets which still sweeps over the village. The horrors of war lie behind them; life is given them anew. In terrified expectation as to what may happen to them, they pass before us. As they catch sight of officers in our trench they pause in their flight, stand firm and salute, immediately to break into a run again. Three officers, the battalion staff of a Russian Guard regiment, who were taken prisoners, are led by. They walk upright with measured pace and do not trouble themselves about the whistling bullets in the air.

In the gloaming I leave Hill 191 for the village nestling at its foot. The lowing kine are grazing in the cottage patches. What an idyll of Peace!

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 21.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. F. Calvert, South Staffordshires.
Second-Lieut. A. F. Ventris, South Lancashires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain W. H. Bacchus, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. R. Lodge, South Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

Major R. N. Knatchbull, Leicesters.
Captain M. Halcrow, Royal Scots.
Lieut. P. S. Campbell-Johnston, Artillery.
Lieut. A. E. Considine, Royal Scots.
Lieut. J. A Turner, Royal Scots.
Lieut. H. R. Kerr, Norfolks.
Lieut. C. F. King, Cheshires.
Lieut. D. H. Kirkby, Welsh Fusiliers.
Hon. Lieut. H. A. Preston, Irish Regt.
Lieut. F. R. Pretyman, Engineers.
Lieut. J. F. Wortley, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. P. J. Bates, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. G. R. Cassels, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. H. M. O'Connor, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Slorach, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Taylor, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Wright, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. E. G. Wright, Somersets.
Second-Lieut. C. C. Hayward, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. R. D. Rendel, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut. C. J. Warner, Oxford and Bucks.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The following names of officers appear in the 209th casualty lists from France and Belgium:—

Killed:—(Previously reported missing), 10th Duke of Cambridge's Lancers' (Hodsons Horse), attached Royal Flying Corps, Lieut. E. C. Braddyll.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

68th list from the Mediterranean:—

Killed:—2-10 Gurkhas, Subadar Anandhang Limbu, Jemadar Pranchasing Rai.

Wounded:—1-6 Gurkhas, Subadar Santbir Ali, Jemadar Bhandra Thapa, 2-10 Gurkhas, Subadar Rajbahadur Limbu, Jemadar Gangasing Karki.

CASUALTIES IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

The following additional casualties are reported from British East Africa:—

Killed:—103th King George's Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), Lieut. A. H. Wildman.

CASUALTIES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

The following additional casualties are reported from Mesopotamia:—

Missing:—Rajputs, Captain B. S. Atkins.

Died from disease, Indian Medical Service, Lieut. T. B. Paul.

Prisoners of War, Australian Royal Flying Corps, Captain W. N. Treloar.

THE PERILS OF PAULINE.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

bile horn and the excited voice of young Bassett that stopped him.

"What's doing?" gasped the reporter as he ran up. "Is anybody in there?"

Harry pointed to the shuttered window of the upper room. The cries came again, and with the sound of the woman's voice in his ears Bassett turned sick. He made a dizzy charge at the door. Harry caught him back.

"All three together," he said.

They flung their strength at the portal—all three together. And still it held.

Bassett turned away, sobbing. He looked up to see Harry springing into the big car. It came tearing through the brambles.

"What are you doing? You're crazy," yelled the chauffeur, running toward the machine.

"Get her—if I can't—after the smash!" was Harry's answer. The car lunged on at full speed.

The impact rocked the burning house. Frame and door crashed down together before the battering car. It plowed for half its length into the smoke and fire. It stopped an instant, quivered and backed out again—a splendid ruin.

Windshield and lamps were gone, radiator and hood crushed and twisted, a tire flat.

On Harry's forehead a deep cut streamed red.

Bassett sprang to catch him, but he climbed out unhelped. Together they leaped the shattered wall. Through searing smoke they climbed the quaking stairs. They burst into the shuttered room.

The lamp still flickered in its bracket, but its light was stifled by the smoke.

"Pauline," called Harry, chokingly. "Pauline, answer me."

There was no answer.

On hands and knees he groped over the hot floor. He found her by the window, where she had fallen. Flames choked them as they fled.

Outside he knelt beside her, chafing her hands, when she wakened. He had turned her so that she did not see the towering glare of the flames as the old Grigsby house furnished burnt penance for its crimes. She raised her arms and touched tenderly his bleeding brow. He lifted her into the car that Bassett and the driver had patched up.

"Home, James," said Bassett, with a tired grin, "but stop at a telephone somewhere and let me tell my boss that I've got a piece for the paper."

To be continued.

HOW PRINCE RUDOLPH DIED.

GOVERNESS'S VERSION OF AUSTRIAN TRAGEDY.

In what circumstances did the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria meet his death at Meyerling in 1889? Has the mystery been solved at last?

Here, at all events, is the dramatic solution offered by one who claims to record the facts as gathered by those who were actually at Meyerling Castle at the time of the tragedy, writes the "Daily Mail." She is the anonymous author of "Recollections of a Royal Governess", just published by Messrs. Hutchinson. She was formerly governess to the Archduchess Elizabeth Marie, the Emperor of Austria's granddaughter, and Rudolph's only child. The governess says:—

"The Crown Prince, blase, discontented with his married life, and wearied with the stiff etiquette of the Austrian Court, saw this pretty little creature (Maria Vetsera), barely eighteen, just out of a convent, fresh and child-like in her simple enjoyment of the brilliant panorama of the world spread before her eyes. . . .

"With almost incredible cynicism, he set to work to arrange a meeting. A lady of the Court, who, it was well known, was in serious money difficulties was approached, and, in return for financial assistance sufficient to pay her debts, she obtained an introduction to the Baroness Vetsera, and professed a great and sudden affection for the pretty younger daughter, whom she frequently invited to her house.

"Here the Crown Prince met this fresh and innocent young girl without the slightest restraint. . . . Maria was but a nice-minded, guileless child, and no doubt Rudolph led her on to believe he could obtain a divorce from Rome, and would then be free to marry her.

CASKET MYSTERY.

"There has been much written and said about a mysterious casket left by the Crown Prince, which is supposed to have contained revolutionary documents, but no one in the Court believed anything of the kind. If any casket containing papers was left, those papers had to do with a petition to Rome for a divorce. . . . Here are the facts as gathered from those who were actually at the castle at the time. Maria's visit to Meyerling to meet Prince Rudolph was covered by the lady already mentioned.

"Arrived at Meyerling, she (Maria) found there a party of Prince Rudolph's loose men friends and some disreputable actresses. Maria was shocked and offended that the Crown Prince should insult her by expecting that she should be willing to consort with such creatures. Doubtless the position in which she really stood dawned upon her for the first time. Refusing to join this rowdy supper party, she immediately withdrew to her own room. . . .

"The Crown Prince was furious with his intimates for their shocking conduct. He himself, although he was known to have been drinking at this time, was probably, in comparison with his friends, fairly sober. He did not hide his anger at the objectionable conduct which had offended Maria, and a dispute was soon followed by blows.

STRUCK ON THE TEMPLE.

"The Prince was attached by his companions, and in the melee, in which the aristocrats, with at least sixteen quarterings upon their coats of arms, laid about them with anything they could seize upon as a weapon, he received a tremendous blow on the temple, which broke the champagne bottle used as a bludgeon.

"It must have been a blow wielded by an almost titanic strength, as pieces of the broken glass remained buried in the skull. Others were wounded, and perhaps one—sobered by the seriousness of the affair and realising that, even if he escaped Maria Vetsera would give evidence of the personnel of the party—stole away and fired a rifle through the window of her room killing her instantly where she knelt, clad only in her nightdress, evidently crouching in terror at the sounds from the supper room.

"The next day . . . Prince Philip of Coburg . . . was asked to break the news to the Emperor, who was told that the Crown Prince had died of apoplexy. . . . Later, to his inexpressible anguish the report was brought to him that Rudolph had killed himself.

"Then, when the real facts were made known, it was said that the State archives could not again be changed. However, the Pope ordered masses to be said for the repose of the Archduke's soul in every church in the empire, an absolute proof to the world that he was murdered, as no mass may be said for a suicide.

"Other deaths took place at Meyerling Castle," continues the governess significantly, "and for the fifteen days following the Archduke Rudolph's murder, Dr. Niedehofer, the Emperor's own physician, went to and fro every day."

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
BENARES Sept. 23.

Rashbihary Bose's name stands first in the list of the accused in the Benares Conspiracy Case. In addition to the names already published, the following are among the accused:—Bankimchandra Mitra, of Bankipore, Tulsipada Maitra, Bibhuti Haldar, Pingley who has already been sentenced to death in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Baluram, Vinayak Rao, Hiran Banerjee, Nalini Mukherji of Lucknow, Protap Singh and Lachminarayan of Delhi, who along with another was interned last week. Almost all the accused are under 24 years of age. The exact date on which the trial will commence is expected to be announced shortly.

NEWEST NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

We have received our new cold season stock of novelties by this Mail. Among them will be found over 100 different designs in Ladies Lawn and Medici Collars in all the latest shapes and styles. Ladies New Sash Belts in great variety of styles, and shapes and Collars, New veils for the present season wear and all other dainties and novelties for Ladies.

MOTOR VEILS.

No. 51. Jap Crepe Motor Scarves, of fine silk crepe, in cream with pretty design floral ends, in all colors. 84 inches long, 28 ins. wide.
Price, Rs. 6-15 each.

No. 52. Very fine Silk Crepe Motor Scarf, with 1½ in. hemstitched border and pretty floral design at ends. In Cream, Sky, and Pink. 82×21 inches.
Price Rs. 5-15 each.

No. 53. Motor Scarf, of fine close mesh silk Marquesette with 1 inch hemstitched border and 7 narrow satin stripes round edge. In cream, grey, sky, reseda, gold.
Price, Rs. 5-8 each.

No. 54. New Silk Scarf, with crepe effect, very soft and transparent. 26×90 In sky, saxe, pink and yellow.
Price, Rs. 4-15 each.

No. 55 Pure Silk Ninnon Scarf, with 10 narrow satin stripes round border. In purple, sky saxe, emerald, reseda, helio and black. 95×27.
Price, Rs. 4-15 each.

No. 56. Ninno Scarf, all pure silk with 2 ins. hemstitched border In black, purple, brown, cream and gold 96×39 inches.
Price, Rs. 5-15 each.

ALL THAT IS NEW IN COLLARS.

C. 332.—New line in **Ladies' Vest & Collar**, in Swiss lawn. Embroidered Vest and Roll collar with Pleated back.
Price, Rs. 3-15 each.

C. 507.—Ladies' Pretty Swiss Embroidered Roll Collar, very pretty design.
Price, Re. 1-12 each.

C. 1792.—Special line in **Ladies' New Medici Style Collar**, with Roll Collar and small vest with design in corner in black giving black and white effect.
Price, Rs. 1-15 each.

C. 513.—Ladies' Lorraine Embroidered Collar, in the new Roll style, very smart and effective.
Price, Rs. 1-4. each.

C. 613.—Ladies' Pretty Embroidered Collar, with roll effect very neat design.
Price, Rs. 1-4 each.

C. 4263.—Daintily Embroidered Swiss Lawn Collar, prettily embroidered and will wash well.
Price, Rs. 1-4.

No. 71.—Ladies' Guipure Lace Collar, in very pretty design, exact to illustration. Rs. 1-15 each.
No. 72.—Ladies' Guipure Lace Collar, with lace ground and scalloped edge. Price, Re. 1-8 each.

No. 74.—Ladies' New Lawn Medici Collar, similar to sketch, neatly tucked at back. Re. 1-8 each.
No. 75.—Ladies' Plain Lawn Medici Collar, with pretty embroidered floral design in corner.
Price, Re. 1-8 each.
No. 76.—New Pique Medici Collar, with pretty embroidered and scalloped edge, now in great demand.
Price, Re. 1-0 each.

C. 106.—Ladies' Net Lace Sailor Collar, trimmed Guipure edging with neat design, as sketch.
Price, Rs. 2-15.
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The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp, while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream, until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription pad a very brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a race-track man, and Owen conspire to kill Pauline. The preceding chapters have delt with the effort of the two to accomplish this.

In their latest attempt Owen and Hicks, taking advantage of Pauline's adventurous spirit lure her to a balloon ascension and Owen persuades her to enter the basket. After she has done so, a horse hidden by a villainous confederate of the plotters, scatters the crowd about the bag, and the balloon with only Pauline in it, is cast adrift. Harry follows it in a swift auto with Owen and Hicks in another.

The balloon drops down on the edge of the Palisades on the Hudson River, leaving Pauline on an apparently inaccessible ledge. Harry rescues her, but after they have reached the foot of the cliffs the two are set upon by Hicks, masked, who knocks Harry unconscious and kidnaps Pauline. Harry, recovering, again takes up the pursuit.

Continued from Wednesday.

CHAPTER XIII.

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Neither Hicks, in the runabout, with Pauline, bound and covered, at his feet, nor Harry, galloping his strange steed along the lonely road, knew that a third person had joined the chase—that, miles behind, but always gaining, another automobile bearing another adventurer was following Pauline.

He had not been an adventurer long—young Bassett, of The American. In fact, the excitement of his existence since he became a reporter and joined the jehus of the truth wagon had consisted mainly of "chasing pictures" in the afternoons and going to strings of banquets at night. Young Bassett had no more enthusiasm for photographs than he had for banquets. Word painting and graining was his art he knew. And so when a big story walked up and beckoned to him he was as happy as a boy in love.

It had been a dull day for news. The evening papers were barren of suggestions and the assignments had run out before Bassett's name was reached. That meant another afternoon of dismal lingering in the office, without even a photograph to chase.

Bassett flung himself disgustedly into a chair and straightened a newspaper with a vicious crackle as the last of the other reporters hurried out. Bassett thought he caught a gleam of merry pity in the reporter's eye. Never mind. Let 'em laugh. Let 'em wait. One of these days he'd be the one getting the real stuff and putting it through, too, from tip to type, without a rewrite man or a copy reader touching it. Let 'em wait!

"In a balloon? Where?"

The suddenly vibrant voice of the city editor talking over the telephone caused Bassett to lower his paper and hushed even the chatter of the day office boys.

"Palisades—Panatella: yes. Who's the girl? You don't know?"

The paper dropped from Bassett's hands.

"Much obliged. I'll have a man over there, but you go right ahead." The city editor clicked down the receiver and whirled in his chair.

"Oh—Bassett."

Bassett was beside the desk with spectral speed.

"Our Weehawken man says a young woman has been carried off by Panatella's balloon. They've lost the balloon. Get a car and get over there—quick. Go as far as you like, only find the girl and let me hear from you—quick."

Bassett jumped to a phone and ordered a high-powered machine to meet him at Ninety-sixth street. He ran down William street, with his straw hat under his arm, and dived into the subway. An express had him at Ninety-sixth street in a few minutes. His machine was there. They dashed for the ferry and were on the aviation field before the bewildered crowd that had witnessed the runaway flight of the balloon had begun to disperse.

Bessett jumped out and mingled with the people. They knew nothing except the general direction—toward the west—that the balloon had taken. Automobilists had pursued for a long way, but had seen the gas bag turn to the north and disappear in the hills. The automobilists had returned—most of them. Two who had been with the girl before she leaped into the basket had not returned. The horse that knocked down the workmen had been acting wild all afternoon. People had been looking for an accident. The animal never should have been allowed there.

Bassett got back in the car beside the driver, and they glided off on the westward road.

Every one in the farm houses along the route had seen the balloon. But the houses were further and further apart as Bassett's course was drawn northward and often he missed the trail.

The trail was blazed by the wheel ruts of a giant touring car and a small runabout that frequently left the highways and plowed across the fields. When Bassett lost these at last he was in despair.

He lost them in the middle of a field that was marshy where the automobiles left the road and rock-dry at the middle and further side. After a half-hour's manoeuvring Bassett ordered the driver to go back to the road. There was a despondent quaver in his voice.

"Maybe they done the same thing—turned round an' come back," suggested the chauffeur. "Hello, what kind of a rig is that?" he added as a wagon appeared around a bend in the road.

The peculiar thing about the "rig" was that while it was a tongued wagon, with whiffletrees for two horses, there was only one horse. The driver, a bearded farmer, was urging the patient animal on, although it was impossible for it to do more than plod in its awkward harness.

"What's the matter?" called Bassett, cheerily, as the machine drew alongside and stopped.

"I dunno," replied the farmer, shaking his grizzled head. "Ef I was a young feller like you I'd go right off an' find out."

"I'll go right away; what's up?"

"I dunno. I aint knowed anythin' like it in this part o' the country in fifty year. First, down yonder on the old river road I meets a autymobile, with a man drivin' it and somethin' alive an' movin' lyin' in a blanket by his feet. I ain't got more a a half mile back from there when I finds a fine young feler, with his good clothes—what he's got left—tore to pieces, no shoes, or hat on him, an' his head bleedin' bad from cuts.

"'Where are they? Did you see a autymobile?" he yells at me. I tells him what I had saw, an' he takes my off hoss there an' goes gallopin' up the road."

"What road?" cried Bassett.

"Ye circle this here eld an' climb the hill, then take the first turn."

"Which way?"

"West, if ye don't wanta jump in the river."

"What we're back at the river," gasped Bassett. "That's about my luck. The balloon's gone over the river; it's in New York, and some Harlem reporter is leading it down to his office on a leash to have it photographed, and I'm—I'm hoodooed, that's all."

"I dunno," said the farmer, "but ef ye ast me, I'd say that feller in the autymobile was makin' for the woods beyond Quirksborough. It's lonely up through there, an' he had somethin' in that there machine that he wanted to keep lonely. I'm guessin.'"

Bassett motioned to the driver to go on. "We might as well see what it is; the balloon's gone home for supper," he said bitterly.

In five minutes they reached the turn where the farmer had last seen Harry Marvin disappear. They took the turn into an ill-kept, dust-heavy road that had cast its blight of brown upon the reeds that bordered it.

The woods became more and more dense and the road more narrow. In some places the dust was crusted, as it had dried after the last rain, and the men in the automobile could see that the wheels of another machine and the hoofs of a galloping horse had plunged through this crust but a short time before.

Around a bend in the road, going at full speed, Bassett sighted Harry Marvin for the first time. He stood up beside the driver and hailed him, but Harry did not even turn around. The beat of his horse's hoofs drowned the sound. The deep lines of the runabout's wheels in the dust held his gaze and his senses to one thing alone—the rescue of Pauline.

He urged the poor beast to its last tug of strength. Weak and dizzy from his wound, he knew that he could go but a little way afoot. The sturdy creature was his only hope.

The road's high, close-set wall of trees was broken for the first time by a little clearing. Harry's passing glance showed him that there was a house in the clearing. He was exhausted and athirst, but his eyes swept back to the wheel tracks on the road.

The wheel tracks continued up the road. The runabout had gone on. Harry, without drawing rein, was about to follow. But suddenly, weirdly, the rickety walls of the deserted house gave forth a sound, a rattle and a crash, and from a shuttered window beside the low-silled door bellied a gray sheet of smoke.

Harry reined the foaming horse and sprang off. Freed of his weight, the animal staggered on a few paces and fell, panting, in the dust.

Harry did not see it. He was battering at the door of the burning house.

Hicks could hardly be called a nervous or a timid man. He was certainly not a coward, like Owen; but neither did he have the shrewd, scheming mind which was the bulwark of the craven secretary's weakness.

At the moment when they discovered the young lovers safe at the foot of the cliff after the escape from the balloon and rock ledge, the two arch conspirators were two very different men. Owen was shaking like a leaf in his terror of discovery—shaking like a leaf but thinking of a hundred schemes to save himself. Hicks was deadly cool, and thinking of just one thing—immediate and cold-blooded murder.

But now, although he thought he had killed Harry, although he knew he had Pauline gagged and bound in the bottom of the runabout, Hicks was afraid. He was afraid of the incompleteness of the thing. He was eager to have done with the girl as well as with the man—to put them both out of the way. And now this latest plan of Owen's was but another chapter of procrastination.

The incident of the farmer's curiosity had unnerved him, too. He put back over his face one of the white handkerchiefs that he had taken off when he began the flight. He uttered a final admonition to Pauline.

"There's no more 'pity-the-poor-girl' stuff in this," he said gruffly. "I've told you to keep quiet. If you don't keep quiet I'll kill you. I'll kill you with my hands while you're lying there under the blanket. I mean what I say."

He still had the instinctive crook sense to conceal his natural voice.

Hicks was afraid, but as mile after mile fell behind them on the dusty road, and the westerning sun gave promise of the early shelter of dark, he began to gain confidence. He mumbled to himself reminiscently:

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players.
Will Harry be in time to save Pauline?

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players.
Pauline, bound and gagged, left to die in a burning house.

"The old Grigsby house, eh? Nobody but"—— he checked himself. "Nobody but somebody would thoughta that. Less people has lived there and more people has died there than in any dwellin' home I know of," he added with a chuckle.

If Hicks was talking to himself about his destination, it was the "old Grigsby house," in front of which the runabout came to a stop after many miles of travel.

The building was set back from the road about three hundred yards. In front of it and on either side the trees had been cut away, but a tangle of riotous shrubbery lined the path to the door. Behind the house the trees had been left untouched, and now in its tottering condition the venerable building literally rested on two of the great elms, like an old man on crutches.

The windows were few and shuttered. The black steel blinds were dead as the eyes of a skull. The steel was not rusted and only a little weather stained. One might have guessed that the house had been recently inhabited.

There were no steps to the door. It opened on the ground level, with a cracked board serving as both porch and footmat.

The signs of attempted preservation were what gave the place its ominous air. A deserted farm house gone to utter ruin in that lonely spot would have been mysterious and perhaps a little ghostly, but there would have been no menace in its grip on the imagination. There was a menace in the steel shutters of the old Grigsby house, and in the fact that the path to the door was kept clear.

Up this path Hicks carried Pauline. Before he lifted her in his arms he tested her bonds, so that by no chance might she tear the handkerchief from his face. He did not know that Pauline was too terrified to conceive the simplest plan of action. Compared with the fear that possessed her now the torturing suspense of the balloon flight seemed like peace and safety.

Hicks held her with one arm while with the other he produced a key and unlocked the low door. Swinging heavy on strong hinges, it opened into a narrow hall, mildewed with the dampness of decay, the dust of disuse. Paper had once been pasted over the unplastered boards of the wall, but most of it had been torn off or drenched away by intruding rains, and the dry shreds lay in a heap of other rubbish at the foot of the stairs.

Hicks carried Pauline up the stairs, which groaned and bent under his steps. He pushed open a door at the top. The room within was dark because of the shuttered window. There was only one window. There was a broken chair, a table, a cot, a washstand, with pitcher and bowl, and a small oil lamp set in a bracket on the wall. These were the only furnishings.

Hicks let Pauline sink upon the cot. He hastened to light the lamp, using the same match for a cigarette. He seemed spurred by a desire to get away—as if the tottering, grimy walls held memories too grim for even his hardened soul. He tested the shutters of the window, which were locked on the outside. He turned back to the cot and cut Pauline's bonds. He removed the bandage from her lips. As she fell back in a half swoon he hurried through the door, closed and locked it and went down the stairs.

Half way down he stopped abruptly, stood for a moment listening, then hastened on, dropping his cigarette over the bannister. He did not see where it fell. He did not care. His only aim was to get out—to get away.

Hicks had been afraid. He had heard a sound as he came down the stairs that turned his fear to terror. It was the distant grumble of an automobile horn.

He locked the door and sped down the bramble-walled path to the runabout. He had left it in the middle of the road, and so as he leaped in and started again it left no swerve of its wheel ruts toward the old Grisby house.

It was five miles to the nearest town, but Hicks made it in twenty minutes, and without hearing again the threatening automobile horn. He got his runabout stowed in a garage and hastened to telephone to Owen.

For half an hour Owen had been locked in the library of the Marvin house. The events of the early afternoon, the failure of his best-laid plans, the suspense of waiting the result of Hicks's final move, had made him a nervous wreck. He had lighted a dozen cigars and thrown them away. As many times he had picked up the telephone, only to set it down again without calling a number. At last he had taken out the thin tube of light pills, had drawn the shades switched on the electric lights, and sat down to wait for the half-peace that morphine brought to his conscience.

As he leaned back in his chair, awaiting the effect of the drug, the mummy in its case stood in front of him. He closed his eyes in a pleasant stupor. He opened them in terror. He uttered a hacking cry and shrank back in his chair. For a moment his hands were outstretched in front of him, with claw-like fingers clutching at thin air; then he covered his eyes with them.

He covered his eyes to shut from view the mummy, which suddenly came to life again, stood over the guilty man, its upraised hand pointing to him the finger of accusation; its woman's eyes blazing with anger; its cold lips speaking a message that chilled his blood.

The telephone bell jangled again and again before Owen found courage to open his eyes. When he did so he clutched at the instrument, eager for the sound of a human voice.

"Hello! Owen?"

"Yes—that is"——He glanced apprehensively over his shoulder at the mummy. Its hand was lowered and it stood motionless as before. He turned excitedly back to the phone. "It's you, Hicks, is it? What news, man?"

"Well, she's at Grigsby's; but I don't know for how long."

"What do you mean?"

"Somebody was after me."

"Not—HIM?"

"I shouldn't wonder. I heard a horn on the road, and I give you my word there hadn't been nothin' on that road in two months. What have you done?"

"Nothing yet."

"What!"

"I was just about to call the police when you rang me up. I'll do it now."

"You shoulda done it from Jersey."

"I couldn't. I was all gone to pieces. Stay over there and I'll join you to-night. To-morrow we'll see. Go back to the house and watch."

"All right," said Hicks, but he had no intention of doing it.

A man was needed at the old Grigsby house just then, for, aided by the whim of fate, Hicks had placed Pauline in a greater danger than he knew. His lighted cigarette had fallen among the wisps of old wall paper in the hall.

Pauline, left alone, began to regain her courage. After a few moments she was able to stand up and move slowly about her prison room. She tried the door and the window shutters mechanically. She searched the room for something that might be used to batter down the door. There was nothing. She sat on the cot and tried to think.

She sprang up again, trembling. The dry, choking smell of smoke had reached her.

She ran to the door. The fumes were more pungent there. She turned, baffled, piteous, alone—she turned and looked on death.

For through the cracks in the floor flashed now the golden daggers of flame in sheaths of stifling smoke. She cowered, choking, by the outer wall of the room.

The flame daggers grew into scimitars. The inner wall caught fire. There was no outlet for the suffocating smoke.

Pauline sprang to the middle of the room and seized the broken chair. With all her might she crashed it against the door. It fell in pieces at her feet.

She picked up a leg of the chair and, running to the window, pounded upon the shutters. She alternately screamed and beat upon the shutters. Her screams were stifled in the sealed room; it was the rattle and crash upon the shutters that made Harry rein in his horse before the house of the Grigsbys.

Reining, he saw smoke burst from the lower windows, and, battering on the locked door, he heard for the first time the screams.

"Harry Harry."

It was his own name he heard—from the lips of the woman he loved. It was to him she called again in her peril, as she had called before—in the wreck of the yacht in the den of Baskinelli, and even this day from the rim of the runaway balloon. Always it was to him she called. Always, inspired by that call, he had found their way to safety. But now——

He thrust the full weight of his mighty body against the door. It held like solid rock.

"Harry! Harry!" came the cries again. "I'm coming, Polly; I'm here!"

He dashed to where a heavy tree limb had fallen under a lightning blast. He carried it to the door, raised it and charged with it as a battering ram. He might as well slapped at the door with his flat palm.

He looked at the windows whence the smoke poured. The smoke was mingled with flame now. He was half crazed by the cries from above. He raised the limb to try to break the shutters. He stopped and let it fall. It was the toot of an automo-

(Continued on page 10.)

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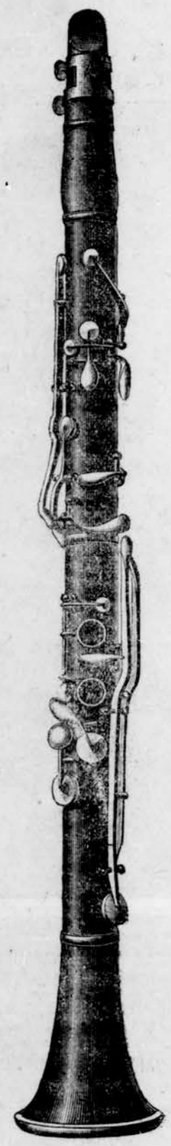

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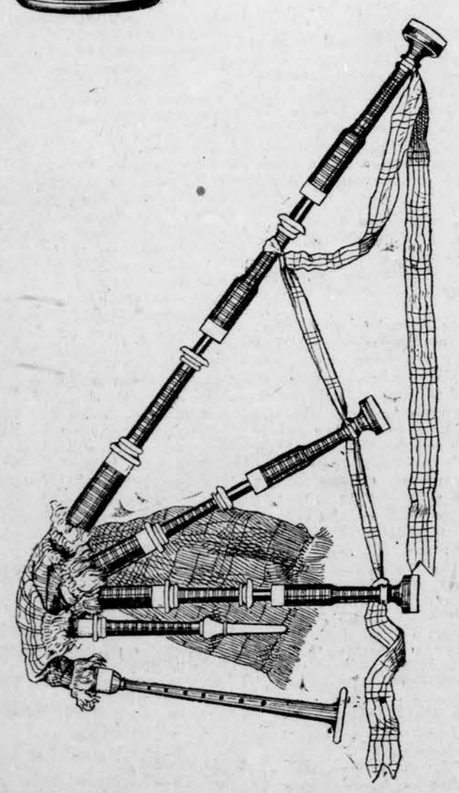

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